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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Moves Surely Ahead
Nations Back the Boycott
Italy Goes on War Rations
Suffering, Not Peace, Looms
Americans Turn Outdoorsmen
Toys Must Be Sophisticated

THE League of Nations is heartened by the ease and precision with which its war against war and its punishments against Italy, the aggressor, proceed. The whole atmosphere of this campaign, one such as never undertaken before in the name of humanity by collective nations against one offending nation, becomes favorable to the successful application of the financial and economic sanctions. All the nations of Europe, apart from Italy's three minor allies, Switzerland, which is in a class by itself, and Germany, which is outside the League, have given their approval to the boycott and embargo. The only point in doubt is the exact date when sanctions become effective. Britain would like a date in the first week of November, slower Estonia in the second week—But either week bodes no outlet, no escape from a closing iron hand, for Italy.

* * *

¶ Sanctions are no sanctimonious horseplay with which nations may divert one another. They are carefully thought-out methods for inflicting privation and suffering in such degrees as to cause the sufferer to capitulate. The League has had to consider the question of whether, when it refuses to buy anything at all from Italy and refuses to supply it many essential commodities, Italy might defeat the ban by securing its supplies from the United States, Japan, Germany, Brazil, and several minor countries outside the League. Geneva is of the firm opinion that not one of these countries will greatly interfere with the League's plans. At Addis Ababa 200 Ethiopian merchants come to Emperor Haile Selassie with bags of gold and silver and offer their treasure with their lives—But Geneva looks to the League sanctions more than all else to force Italy out of Ethiopia.

* * *

¶ Italy, obdurate and defiant, does not blind its eyes to what it is facing. Premier Mussolini issues orders sharply to reduce food consumption in order to resist crumpling under the prospective boycott. An era of sacrifice, set provisionally to last six months, is to begin Nov. 5. Privation begins with the prohibition of the sale of beef, mutton and pork on Wednesdays and after 11 a. m. on Sundays. Only one dish of meat, fish or fowl may be served in restaurants, hotels and dining cars. Fishing in seas bordering Italy is to be intensified; imports of beef will be cut down. In public offices coal consumption and use of paper are reduced. Il Duce will use no ration cards, relying on the self-discipline of the people. Rome is happy over much wheat—Italians can go very, very far on bread and their delicious pastes.

* * *

¶ With stark days of coercion and resistance ahead, both the League and Italy search for signs of an end of the war of aggression. Proposals for a war settlement submitted by Premier Mussolini last week have been found unacceptable both by Britain and France. Premier Laval of France is pushing conferences at Geneva, seeking a peace formula. The newest proposals would give Italy special influence in peripheral territories, but not in Ethiopia proper. The Ethiopians insist on no better terms than were offered before the invasion. Men's minds are far from meeting. Planned suffering is ahead to make men willing—And somehow the human mind writhes dreadfully when projected suffering seeks to force it to give in.

* * *

¶ New England finds that increased human leisure is driving the people to the outdoors and the remote woods as never before. In their reports to the National Resources Committee the New England planning organizations see recreational needs as taking up slack in the labor field. Cities are now overloading the national and state parks. New ones are required, with facilities unknown before. Charted and improved outdoor bathing facilities, camp sites, youth hotel systems, integrated interstate trail systems, development of bridle paths, stream and canoe portage systems are needed. An astonishing development appears just ahead—If wide leisure continues, America will go variously and expertly outdoors as never in its history.

* * *

¶ The American child is the most sophisticated youngster in the world. Such is the conclusion of the toy-makers in the United States, who have prepared $100,000,000 worth of toys for distribution eight weeks hence. In order to hold the child's interest bicycles and automobiles and wagons have to be streamlined to the utmost. Many toy motorcars carry entirely practicable radios. The electric eye is the starting and stopping device on several mechanical toys. Happily, the "no foreign entanglements" policy is in effect. European and Japanese dolls this year wear Red Cross nurse aprons, but not American dolls. On American blocks "S" has always stood for soldier—But now, Johnnie boy, it stands for Scout!

New $1 Bills Called 'Handsomest Ever'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 30

THE Government will issue next month a new dollar bill described by Secretary Morgenthau as "the handsomest ever."

It will be a silver certificate, and though the size will be the same as the present currency, there will be changes in design.

For the first time on any American money, there will be printed a picture of both sides of the Great Seal, which was adopted in 1782 even before the Constitution was drawn up. This seal will be on the back of the money.

On the front will be several changes of design, including the new way of printing signatures. Instead of being printed with the rest of the design, the names of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer will be added later, with steel dies, after the bills are numbered and sealed.

People Demand Dine Dance Ban In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30—The State Alcoholic Beverage Division, headed by Michael F. Costello, will recommend that "dine and dance" establishments, which operate under a restaurant liquor permit, be legislated out of existence at the next session of the General Assembly which meets Jan. 1.

The recommendation will result from complaints received from the licensing boards of the 24 cities and towns of the State charging that the "dine and dance" establishments are the greatest violators of the liquor laws and arrangements should be made to prevent the restaurants from obtaining permits unless dancing is divorced from drinking.

The announcement yesterday by Mr. Costello was made after he had examined the reports of the licensing boards and their recommendation and also heard first hand from the commission inspectors that the complaints registered by the municipalities were not exaggerated.

Boards Agree on Evil

Mr. Costello said that conferences have been held with all licensing boards and opinion on the "dine and dance" licenses has been virtually unanimous at all of the meetings thus far. He said that there are several problems connected with the abolition of this type of license and these problems are being studied at the present time.

The big problem, he said, is to decide how to eliminate the "dine and dance" feature and still allow the restaurants to have a permit to sell liquor and beer with food.

A recent report of the division's inspection bureau, Mr. Costello said, showed that twice the number of complaints have been turned in against "dine and dance establishments" as against all other licenseholders combined.

Ministers Make Complaint

He says that the conferences with town officials have been private and he does not feel at liberty to divulge the nature of the complaints.

In Central Falls, the Blackstone Valley Ministers' Union, appealed to the pastors of the 40 affiliated churches to investigate conditions of the "dine and dance" places near their parishes in order that they might have "iron-clad" evidence to

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Free Speech Rider Added To Teacher Oath

Andover Newton Theological School Seeks to Safeguard Privilege

Boston Today—*also sees* — Elevated purchase of Eastern lines approved by Transit Commission, bringing Revere and Chelsea into Boston system — Fare increase advised — Democrats stunned at defeat in 10th Middlesex District — Brookline water main break; flood stopped leaving $100,000 damage in wake.

***Oath*—Theological Seminary Adds a 'Rider'**

Puzzled observers were wondering whether or not the whole controversy recently arising over Massachusetts' new Teachers' Oath Bill was much ado about nothing.

First phase of the new poser came when 19 faculty members at the Andover Newton Theological Seminary attached a "rider" to the oath when they signed it. The Andover amendment reads in part:

"I take this oath of allegiance as a loyal citizen of the Commonwealth. As a teacher of religion, I take it upon the understanding that my natural and constitutional right to teach and my freedom in teaching are in no way limited by the State."

The resolution, which also went on record against the oath, was sent to several Massachusetts officials, including Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester, sponsor of the legislation, who today classed it as "a silly resolution."

"Teachers do not give up their right of free speech," declared the doughty Dorgan. "You cannot take away the constitutional right of free speech by statutory legislation."

As is customary with all prooathers, he was "surprised" that the school should take any such action against his patriotic measure.

But observers were puzzled by the following seeming inconsistencies: If the oath bill does not take away free speech, and if free speech included spreading "subversive propaganda" (which certainly sounded plausible), why need any teacher in the Commonwealth fear that by declaring his opinion of the status quo he will be disobeying the oath law?

These observers saw in this, Mr. Dorgan apparently vitiating his own legislation.

Meanwhile, Miss Cora M. Foster, for 40 years a teacher in Lynn schools, today refused to participate in oath taking along with her fellow pedagogues and was excused. Harvey S. Gruver, superintendent of schools, announced that he would recommend to the school board a rule which would make expulsion the only alternative for refusing to take the oath. It appears that Miss Foster has not taken part in the regular morning flag salutes which are a part of the daily school routine, although she has seen that her pupils took part in the exercises.

***Elevated*—Purchase Of Chelsea Line Advanced**

Revere and Chelsea residents were one step nearer a 10-cent street car

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Reward in Harvest for Toil of Man and Beast

Rittase

Grange Holds High Place In Farm Affairs

Helping the Farmer Help Himself

First of Six Weekly Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new picture of what the farmer is, and what the farmer does, is being painted today—life-size—in a thousand fields and valleys of the nation.

Thanks to several organizations making the voice of the farmer heard in everyday affairs—one of the leaders being the National Grange—the "man with the hoe" is no longer seen as a chap with chin-whiskers and a drawl who gets up with the sun, and who spends the day watching his crops grow, his cows fill milk pails, his chickens and hogs wax fat and his orchard bulge.

No—despite the easy portrait some would paint of the farmer drawing federal checks for plowing under his crop and decimating his herds and flocks and no longer needing to take his feet from the porch railing—the actual situation is very different.

Works Harder Than Ever

In fact, the farmer works harder than ever, rising to go to market or to milk and get his cans on the early morning train long before the moon goes to bed. He spends most of the day yanking weeds, tinkering with tractors, cleaning out chicken houses, and a thousand other tasks that need to be done.

At night he is most likely to dig out that extension course from the state college of agriculture, or study market reports, try anagram rules on the alphabetical jargon that is the New Deal, or drive to the Grange Hall to hear what his neighbors think about things.

In its nearly seven decades of history the National Grange has built a record of farm betterment and become a vital force in America.

By the Farmer and for the Farmer

It is the farmer's own fraternity, founded as his own idea on how best to "help the farmer help himself," or to "bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible."

This is the ideal held by a large

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Oct. 30

Transpacific—New Zealand Air Route Assured

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Pan American Airways has been granted landing rights here for a tangent offshoot of its projected transpacific service. The route is scheduled tentatively to be opened next fall. Pan American plans to send its flying boats down from Honolulu, via three islands where arrangements have been made for landing.

It is also now understood that the transpacific service will connect at Manila with the Dutch service through a new Dutch link to the Philippines, thus providing for through service to Europe. These Dutch airways are operated by the German Lufthansa.

AAA—Said to Serve Both Consumer and Farmer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Secretary Wallace assured the consumer via the radio that the AAA is as concerned with providing him what food he needs, as it is with preventing disastrous surpluses for the farmer. He claimed that the AAA cushioned the effect of the drought actually better than if there had been no production control, and provided more meat than the consumer would otherwise have had.

Reich—Church Restrictions Lightened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—All state disciplinary measures taken against Prussian Protestant pastors—arrests, compulsory retirements, fines—have been canceled by order of the Minister for Church Affairs, Hanns Kerrl. The cases will be re-examined in the light of the new conciliation extended by the state to the churches.

A simultaneous measure is the restoration of full liberty to hold religious services in local Protestant churches—although any church meetings veering on political issues, or on the question of state control of the churches, are forbidden.

"Positive Christianity" is being stressed and paganism played down by the state representatives. The Evangelical Church dispute is now seen to be nearer to solution than at any time under the National Socialist regime. But the basic issues of state control over the churches and the treatment of Jews by the churches remain to be dealt with.

PWA—Money Approved for 250 Airports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Construction of 250 airports throughout the country with PWA money has been approved, the Department of Commerce announced.

Canada—Court Test for Bennett Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The new Canadian Liberal Government will submit social laws of the Bennett Conservative regime to a Supreme Court constitutional test, the Prime Minister announced. Presumably, these laws will include the legislation dealing with minimum wages and maximum hours, the six-day week and the Unemployment Insurance Act.

This was the first major indication of policy from Mackenzie King, who was very sparing in his election promises and commitments.

The Prime Minister also said the Cabinet Council is working over the reopening of reciprocal trade negotiations with the United States. He is a strong advocate of lowered trade restrictions, as opposed to the Bennett high-tariff policies.

Sanctions—Europe Solidly Behind Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—All important European League members have now endorsed the stern economic sanctions against Italy—the boycott on all Italian exports and the embargo of key raw materials. The total of approving nations is now 37. An equal number are already applying financial sanctions and the arms embargo list has risen to 41.

The Sanctions Committee will meet tomorrow to set the date for applying the economic sanctions. It is presumed they will not be in action before the British general elections on Nov. 14, though some groups are pressing for an earlier date.

Rome — Premier Mussolini today commissioned the women of Italy as his agents in meeting sanctions with meat-fasting days, less electric consumption and the like. Committees are to be formed throughout the country to supervise the "economic self-discipline."

Berlin — There is thought to be little likelihood that Germany will seriously interfere with League economic sanctions against Italy. So critical is Germany's foreign financial balance, and so many credits have already been extended to Italy, that the Italian inability to pay cash will seriously limit its buying ability here.

Anglo-French—Technical Naval Talks Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two French naval experts have opened negotiations with the British Admiralty on a technical agreement for mutual naval assistance in the Mediterranean, along lines contemplated by the League Covenant. Any agreement, it is believed, will serve as prelude to further military understandings dealing with both air and land forces, according to France's long-standing plan.

A note to this effect is said to have been dispatched from Paris to London. Such agreements would be directed at organizing collective

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France Opens Defense Talks With Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 30—Naval conversations between France and Britain which began today are interpreted here as the first phase of extensive consultations between the Army, Navy and Air general staffs of the two countries.

An Admiral and Commandant have been sent to London by the French Government to confer with the British Admiralty officially on preparations for the coming naval conference and informally on Franco-British collaboration in the Mediterranean in the event of unprovoked attack by Italy on the ships of either fleet.

Wider Aid Sought

The move follows the new French note to Britain last week end reaffirming France's "Yes" in reply to the British Government's query on this score.

The new note, however, is authoritatively understood to insist that this mutual assistance cannot be confined to the naval sphere, but must extend likewise to land and air defenses. Accordingly, further military and air conversations are expected here to follow the naval talks now under way.

Closer Accord Shown

This development was revealed in the Monitor exactly a month ago today as France's real aim in the Franco-British negotiations under way since August and follows the closer accord now established between the two Governments on the Italo-Ethiopian issue.

Reports that a tentative agreement has been reached between French and British experts on a compromise proposal for conciliation in the African dispute, for submission to Premier Mussolini of Italy, is denied.

It is hoped that Sir Samuel Hoare and Premier Laval will be able to get together at Geneva this week and present a formula that can be turned over to the League's

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

[The Italian lira's prospects are discussed by H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor of the Monitor, in today's Magazine Section.]

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The twenty-seventh installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Hull Warns Of Danger In War Profits

He Refuses to Believe Americans Will Trade on Human Misery

Emphasizes Moral Support of League

Record Shows That America Has in Many Instances Shown Geneva the Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — As League members collected at Geneva today to draw an inexorable noose of economic sanctions round Italy, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, urged Americans to abstain from "war profits."

"It is my opinion that our citizens," he declared, "will not be disposed to insist upon transactions to derive war profits at the expense of lives and human misery."

Timing his statement to fall precisely before the meeting at Geneva tomorrow of delegates of League powers which will fix the date for applying economic sanctions, Secretary Hull, in stronger terms than any he has yet used, cast the Administration's full moral influence against trading with "belligerent powers."

Emphasized United States Course

The Hull statement indicated, with fuller emphasis than any previous act of the Government, the extent to which America's independent course is being guided to support the League actions.

The statement follows:

A member of the press having made inquiry as to whether the United States Government is keeping in touch with exports to the belligerent countries, the Secretary of State today said:

We have been and are each day giving the most diligent and earnest attention to this and other phases of our situation as it relates to the Ethiopian-Italian controversy.

Points Out Risks

At this stage I reiterate and call special attention to the definite implications and the effect of the policy of this Government to discourage dealings with the two belligerent nations as set forth in the President's public statement of Oct. 5 and my statement of Oct. 10 warning our people not to trade with the belligerents except at their own risk.

The policy of the Government as thus defined rests primarily upon the recent Neutrality Act designed to keep the nation out of war and upon the further purpose not to aid in protracting the war.

Not at Expense of Misery

It is my opinion that our citizens will not be disposed to insist upon transactions to derive war profits at the expense of human lives and human misery. In this connection I again repeat that an early peace with the restoration of normal business and normal business profits is far sounder and far preferabe to temporary and risky war profits.

The Hull statement, aligning the United States by implication with League efforts, is made just as the United States has become a crucial factor in the world's first collective action against an aggressor.

League members were demanding, as they assembled at Geneva to set the date for the long-debated economic sanctions, what America's policy would be.

United States Steps Approved

Not only has the United States actually co-operated with the purpose of the League, it is insisted informally here, but it has anticipated many of the League steps taken or proposed. If and when the fulcrum of further world action rests again upon the United States new steps will follow, it is believed.

The United States can hardly go further than it has gone, for the moment at least, it is contended, particularly in view of the Anglo-French peace efforts which are now being pushed, and in view of the fact that even the League powers themselves have not yet imposed, or even for the most part considered, an embargo on those raw materials which the United States chiefly supplies Italy.

Even Ahead of the League

Contrary to the popular conception that the United States is holding aloof from world action against Italy, the fact appears that the independent action of America very clearly coincides and frequently anticipates League action.

It is true that when America bans arms to Italy it includes Ethiopia in the ban, but this is the result of the inflexible congressional enactment, and has no real importance to Ethiopia. Using the same mechanism, Americans have been warned off Italian ships, which transcends any action of a League country, so far as known and which may be a real injury to Italy.

Taking the various sanctions up, one by one, here is the record of the League and the United States:

Record is Illuminating

1. Embargo on Arms—The United States imposed an embargo Oct. 5, well before any other power. It included Ethiopia in the ban. Since

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

End of German Church Strife Indicated in Kerrl's Decrees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 30—Hans Kerrl, Minister for Church Affairs, today announced two important conciliatory measures as a step toward understanding within the German Protestant Church—withdrawal of the ban on the use of church buildings by local pastors and amnesty for Prussian pastors against whom disciplinary measures had been instituted or are pending because of their attitude in the church dispute.

Settlement of the German Evangelical Church dispute now appears nearer than any time in the past three years. This is attributed to the Government's firm determination that the dispute shall no longer weaken the National Socialist policy at home or abroad.

By thus formally recognizing the unity of the parish and the right of an ordained priest to use church buildings for religious services, this new decree has acknowledged an administrative fundamental for which the Confessional Synod has resolutely contended throughout the controversy.

Two Restrictions Kept

Use of church buildings for discussions concerning the present ecclesiastical dispute is, however, still forbidden, and for special services local pastors must have permission from higher authorities.

But it is felt, nevertheless, that if full freedom of worship is guaranteed even where a confessional pastor is in charge, this will mark an important advance on what has been happening in certain parts of the country and will help restore local church understanding.

Conciliatory Attitude

According to the terms of the amnesty all disciplinary measures taken or contemplated against pastors in Prussia will be re-examined and will cease immediately. All fines already imposed will be repaid and superintendents and pastors who have been compulsorily retired because of their attitude in the church dispute will be reinstated.

The National Socialists' stand for "positive Christianity" as stated in its program is much emphasized in the present public pronouncements, indicating the desire of the political authorities for a peaceful settlement

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Tibbett Would Debunk Opera

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan baritone, took over the role of debunker of American grand opera yesterday and prescribed some old-fashioned Broadway musical show treatment to "put life in the old gal."

Mr. Tibbett recently upset the composure of the opera world with a few Pickwickian shafts to the effect that opera was "dying on its feet."

Tito Schipa, the singer, and Fortune Gallo, the impresario of the San Carlo Opera Company, have put up $10,000 each as a wager it isn't so.

Mr. Tibbett regarded the wagers as a sly bit of "ribbing" from his friends, but he stuck to his guns in his contention that rigor mortis would set in on the operatic body unless it offered a few real laughs for the customers out front.

"The manner of presenting opera is behind the times," he said. "—we don't approach it as we do a Broadway show and produce it as good entertainment.

"The public at large has been educated to regard opera as culture. After a dose of opera for culture's sake, the public goes the next night to a musical comedy for enjoyment. The public is told it's a great and profound art form, when instead it's good and thrilling entertainment."

The things that work against appreciation of opera are roles in foreign tongues, and traditional methods of staging, Mr. Tibbett asserted.

"First of all," he recommended, "we should translate the best operas, like Tosca, Pagliacci and all the Wagnerian operas so that people can understand the roles and the drama and comedy, which are only heightened by the music.

"It's screamingly funny to sing comic roles from the stage and no one in the audience so much as cracking a smile because they can't understand the language. Caruso used to ad lib with all sorts of lines and no one was the wiser."

A warm, delicious meal-time drink
Postum
"THERE'S A REASON"

Money to Loan
to people who wish to finance their homes through the co-operative bank method. We should be glad to discuss your plans at any time.
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
The oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England

FLOWERS
of QUALITY
A Large Selection at Fair Prices
Hoffman
Massachusetts at Commonwealth Ave.
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Boston

"First Choice"
of those who demand the best—and did you know that our prices are helpfully lower?
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE • Beacon 1790
(CLEANSING)

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON
Casual Coats
16.75
usually 22.75

Checks, plaids, full back swaggers, trim tailored top coats—coats with button-in plaid linings, EVEN FUR LINED coats! Third floor.

American Bar Committee Questions Liberty League Exposition of Labor Act

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—William L. Ransom, president of the American Bar Association, said today that its Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances had been asked to give an opinion concerning the propriety of the American Liberty League's lawyers' committee in publishing opinions regarding the constitutionality of certain new-deal legislation.

Mr. Ransom, commenting upon reports from Washington, denied, however, that the grievance committee had received any complaints asking that the Liberty Leaguers be disciplined.

"A lawyer of long standing as a member of the association," he said, "submitted to it an inquiry and request for an opinion from the committee as to the propriety, under the canons of ethics of the American bar, of an announcement said to have been made, in September, by the American Liberty League, as to the furnishing of legal advice and assistance, without charge, to firms and individuals wishing to contest certain recent legislation.

"Section 13, Paragraph (B) of the association's by-laws, authorizes the committee to entertain a request by an association member for such an opinion; and the communication was referred to the committee in the usual course.

"The consideration of such a request for an opinion as to the propriety of professional conduct does not involve a hearing as upon 'charges' or a complaint."

Mr. Ransom said the matter is wholly in the hands of the "association's distinguished and impartial committee. . . ."

The questions propounded by the member in asking the committee's opinion were listed by Mr. Ransom as:

"1. Is not such an advertisement encouraging litigation which is not only reprehensible according to the ethics of the profession, but which also violates the criminal provisions of the statutes in nearly every state in the Union?

"2. With what grace can those of us who are engaged in similar litigation charge fees when our clients by such widespread advertisement are advised that they can get such legal advice and such legal defense free of charge, and under such circumstances do you think we could ever collect from our clients fees commensurate with the work we are required to do?

"3. Don't you think it should be the business of the association to repudiate such tactics, such advertisements, and that even if the lawyers who have formed an organization similar to the 'Civil Liberties Union' are of prominence and eminence in the profession?"

At Philadelphia Robert T. McCracken, chairman of the association's standing Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances, said the committee would consider the questions at its meeting in Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 15 to 17.

Chicago League Lawyers Express Indignation

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Chicago members of the American Liberty League's committee of 58 lawyers reported cited to the American Bar Association for expressing an opinion on constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Act, were indignant today.

Plan for a "representative and improved organization of the legal profession in the United States," was announced last night by William L. Ransom, president of the American Bar Association.

"The basic idea of the plan," he said, "is to place the control of the national organization of the bar and the determination of its policies in the hands of a majority of the whole legal profession, acting through a house of delegates of which the members are directly chosen by the state and local bar associations and by mail ballot of the members of the American Bar Association."

Bar Ethics Committee Sends Inquiry to League

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The committee on professional ethics and grievances of the American Bar Association has asked the lawyers' committee of the American Liberty League for a description of its purposes and activities, preliminary to a meeting of the bar association group Nov. 15, 16 and 17.

The league disclaimed any knowledge today of published reports that members of its lawyers' committee had been cited to appear before the complaints and grievances committee of the American Bar Association for rendering unsolicited opinions of New Deal legislation.

Tugwell Sees Budget Balanced by 1938 If Nothing Intervenes

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30. (AP)—A balanced national budget by 1938 was foreseen yesterday by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture.

Dr. Tugwell said he arrived at his prediction by "estimating receipts for the Treasury on the basis of present rates of taxation, but taking into account the fact that they are to be applied to a national income which has increased, by now, about one third since March of 1933."

Barring war or catastrophe, he said in an address here last night, the national debt should show an actual net increase of only about $3,000,000,000, by the end of the fiscal year of 1938.

"By 1938, the ordinary expenditures of government will add up, according to my figures, to $19,200,000,000 and the expenditures for relief and recovery may add up to $15,000,000,000 at the outside," he said. "Ordinary receipts of the Government will total $22,600,000,000. But of the $15,000,000,000 spent on recovery and relief, 37½ per cent will consist of recoverables, or debts due the Government.

"Therefore subtract from an apparent gross deficit of $11,600,000,000 recoverables amounting to $5,600,000,000. I also subtract gold devaluation profits of $3,000,000,000. From an apparent deficit of more than $11,500,000,000, a realistic calculation comes down to a real deficit of $3,000,000,000."

To charges that the Government is wasteful, Mr. Tugwell said:

"I say it could more easily be convicted of being niggardly. This Administration has kept some 10,000,000 families alive, at least, during the last few years. Was it extravagance to do this?"

The audience cheered as he said the "autocrats must get out of the way along with the moral system which supports them."

At another point he said "we shall have to recognize our enemies, pouring out upon them the indignation we have too much withheld."

Christian Thought Called Need in Public Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 — To bring wisdom to bear upon our vast knowledge of natural science, politics and economics, Christian education on the highest intellectual level is needed, said Dr. John A. W. Haas, a Reformation Day address in Holy president of Muhlenberg College in Communion Lutheran Church here.

"The lack of religion accounts for the absence of fundamental honesty and character among our political leaders," Dr. Haas declared. Natural science of itself, he explained, has no morals. It can be used for human benefit or it can be used to wage warfare. Dr. Haas recognized in the restlessness of today the same turmoil that was apparent at the time of the Reformation, four centuries ago.

Negro College Welcomes Its Incoming President

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 30 (AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, agricultural specialist, became third president of Tuskegee Institute, Oct. 28, climaxing three days of obesrvances at the widely known Negro college founded here in 1881 by Booker T. Washington.

Elaborate exercises in which state and educational dignitaries took part marked the inauguration of Dr. Patterson, a son-in-law of Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus, who guided the institute for 20 years following the completion of Washington's administration.

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LaGuardia Refuses To Sign $5,900,000 Cut in Water Rate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Mayor LaGuardia today refused to put his signature to the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen last week to make a $5,900,000 cut in water rates, holding that such a reduction was impossible at this time without the imposition of new taxes to produce compensating revenue.

Referring to his own campaign pledge to reduce water rates, the Mayor said it was not warrantable to single out this tax for reduction with the city confronted with financial realities which could not be ignored. His approval of the ordinance, he continued, would only shift the burden to real estate taxpayers or curtail essential city services.

The water rate issue, a real one since the rates were increased 50 per cent under the fiscal stress of the John P. O'Brien-Tammany Administration which preceded the LaGuardia mayoralty, has been a subject for recurrent debate in the lower branch of the municipal assembly, where Tammany representatives are in the majority. In the past year its discussion has taken a decidedly political angle, and, with many of the aldermen running for re-election this fall, the move at the last possible moment before election to crystallize argument into action was seen as designed essentially for its effect on the balloting.

The ordinance was passed with the assertion that, should the Mayor veto it, he would be overridden. However, under the 10-day aldermanic rule the issue cannot again come before the board until after the election next Tuesday.

Statue of Liberty Gets Ready for Big Jubilee

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Miss Liberty, address New York Harbor, is 49 years old and getting her torch arm in readiness for a jubilee a year hence that already has her New York Bay guardians in a dither and is expected to bring to her side important persons from the State Department and the French Embassy.

George A. Palmer, assigned from the Department of the Interior to supervise the celebrative year, which will include special observance of the birth date of Auguste Bartholdi, her sculptor, and even a new stamp issue, gave some figures today which were a statistical substitute for "age cannot wither her."

He said that more people every year are taking the Battery Place Ferry for Bedloe's Island, where Miss Liberty was instated by bestowal of France in 1886, to see the bronze lady whose torch has been the beacon of America to millions of newcomers to these shores.

The record was topped again this year, according to Mr. Palmer, when 257,000 persons came to visit her even after they knew they would have to walk down her 22 flights, the congestion having made it necessary to limit elevator service to the upward journey.

Bernarr MacFadden Proposed for President

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—What was described as the beginning of an eastern movement for the purpose of launching Bernarr MacFadden, magazine publisher, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President took form in Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 28, with New Jersey's leading Republican figures in attendance.

Nearly 100 party leaders, including Gov. Harold G. Hoffman and Republican national committeeman Henry Jeffers, were present at a luncheon in MacFadden's big home in Hackensack.

At the meeting, which was carefully cloaked in silence, the publisher accepted an invitation from Jeffers, who is the Republican state chairman, to act as an adviser to the party leaders in the coming state campaigns and to combat Democratic Party policies.

North American Earnings Up

The North American Company and subsidiaries report a consolidated net income of $12,414,325 for the year ended Sept. 30, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.23 a share of common stock, compared with $10,529,596, or $1.02 a share, for the year before.

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Pending Naval Parley Accents Collapse of Limitation Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — The whole complex structure of naval limitation, erected so painstakingly by a war-weary world since the Washington naval treaty, has crumbled to nothing and a new era of intense naval competition limited only by the financial resources of the individual nations is in sight.

This is a comprehensive and startling statement, but it reflects accurately the feeling in official circles here, diplomatic as well as naval—a feeling which has crystallized sharply during the week since Great Britain invited the naval powers of the world to a new naval conference to be held in London beginning Dec. 2.

Situation Critical

Previous to the present moment the critical nature of the naval problem had not been fully appreciated. Partly because of the general preoccupation with the neutrality problems arising out of the Italo-Ethiopian War and partly because the initiative in naval discussions was being left in the hands of the British, official opinion had not stopped to estimate the full extent of the danger of a new naval race.

But during the past week the apparent hopelessness of the situation has been outlined in bold relief by the need of preparing in a month for a naval conference which represents the last chance of perpetuating, or even extending, a limitation structure which has served for nearly 15 years to stabilize the naval situation.

Construction Speeded

Disclosure today that the Navy Department has dispatched an order to all shipyards working on naval vessels to speed up construction to maximum capacity provides a straw in the wind. Too much importance should not be attached to this incident. The navy's primary concern in taking such a step is to avoid a large unexpended balance of this year's appropriation which would automatically revert to the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

But the fact remains that the navy is already looking ahead very definitely to the end of the calendar year 1936 when, unless the improbable happens, the lid will be off and the constant ratio factors which have been controlling the size of the world's great navies will vanish. With this prospect in view the navy strategists are concerning themselves with making the most of the funds which Congress has already allotted them. The spirit of naval expansion, already moving rapidly in Germany, France and Italy and beginning to be felt in England, is getting under way here.

Why a Naval Conference?

This being the case the question is everywhere asked, why a naval conference? The answer is threefold.

First reason is merely to keep the record straight. The existing London Naval Treaty provides for the summoning of another naval conference before its expiration. The governments of naval powers do not wish to be in the position of not having made at least a formal gesture toward fulfillment of the treaty.

Second reason is the realistic fact that each navy is in a better position to ask its legislature for naval construction appropriations after a disarmament conference has failed than it would be if no effort had been made to reach some agreement on limitation.

Each Wants to Name Terms

Third reason is that many people, and at least some of the Governments involved, are extremely reluctant to face the prospect of a new naval race. Certainly the Governments of the naval powers can be credited with a sincere desire to prevent such an outcome regardless of how improbable results may seem. Certainly some of them hope sincerely that a way may be found at London to prevent what now seems inevitable. The trouble is not that the Governments don't want limitation, but that each wants it on its own terms.

What hope there is centers largely around the possibility of reaching some agreement to confine naval construction within certain specified categories of ships. Experts generally agree that limitation on the amount any nation may build within a given category, certainly by a ratio system, is virtually impossible. But they do hope to prevent excessive experimentation in new or "freak" types of vessels.

European Situation

They have in mind particularly what has happened during the past few years in Europe. Germany built the 10,000-ton Deutschland type of cruiser mounted with 11-inch guns. They immediately superseded in strength every other cruiser afloat of the same or smaller size since other nations have put only eight-inch guns on ships of 10,000 tons. France countered with the 26,500-ton Dunquerque. Italy promptly replied by laying down the keels of two 35,000-ton battleships. France has since announced plans for two of the same size capital ships.

Thus there has been a vicious circle in types of ships as well as in total tonnages. Each country attempts to devise a new type which will outclass the latest thing her neighbor has. If such competition might be brought at least within the bounds of specified tonnage limits for each category some of the effects of a naval race on the taxpayer might be avoided.

Agreement on Publicity

Another possible constructive result of the conference hoped for here is an agreement on the part of the naval powers to keep each other fully informed of all construction. Such an agreement would at least prevent the predication of a building program on mere "scare" stories and wild rumors.

Beyond these bare possibilities little hope is entertained.

Rescue Activities Pushed In Honduras Flood Areas

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—Every effort is being made to rescue several hundred persons marooned in flood areas in various sections of Honduras, who are in need of instant aid. The Government received dispatches saying many inhabitants of the vicinity of El Higuerito, in the Cortes zone, were taking refuge in treetops, as waters swirled below.

The Secretary to the President, in a radio address said that President Carias was rushing necessary relief measures. He said an airplane had dropped packages of foodstuffs in the northern zone.

WASHINGTON—Arrival of the U. S. S. Woodcock at Jeremie, Haiti, from Cuba with supplies and relief personnel for work in the sections visited by the latest hurricane was announced yesterday by the Navy.

College Girls Win Despite Depression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 — Today's college girl may have to go to class carrying her lunch in a paper bag, but hard times have done nothing to her student morale, according to Harriet L. Loewenstein, director of the bureau of occupations at Hunter College, a job-clearing house for hundreds of needy women students.

Many of these girls come from families of five or more members who must live on a weekly wage of $12 to $25 a week; Miss Loewenstein said, but her whole observation is that the college girl is coming out of her depression test with colors flying.

"Most of the girls are working against terrific odds," she continued. "Their families are often in dire need, and that means the girl lacks the proper food and clothing, has no decent study, recreational or social facilities and is under an emotional strain. Yet she comes cheerfully to school every day and manages to keep up with her studies."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

action against any future aggressor, with particular reference to Germany.

In the meantime, no British ships are to be withdrawn from the Mediterranean.

Tentative counter-proposals for submission to Italy in settlement of the Ethiopian war are understood to have been thoroughly discussed by British and French experts. The exact status of these proposals is not yet clear, but the Monitor is today assured that a considerable gap still exists between the British and French points of view.

The experts' counter-proposals are said to give Italy a form of concession over the border provinces of Ethiopia, actual possession of narrow strips of land right along the border, and to establish League assistance in Ethiopia proper. Not enough details have been learned to indicate how this settlement is to be reconciled with League principles.

British Ambassador—Sees Prospect of Peace

NEW YORK (AP)—Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, returned to his post today after a 60-day leave of absence, with the assertion that there is now "infinitely greater possibility of peace than there was a month ago."

Sir Ronald stressed the lack of anti-Italian sentiment in Great Britain. "There has been some feeling," he said, "but none of it is anti-Italian. It is a collective sentiment—a feeling of general unity on our part as one of the members of the League of Nations."

China—Japan's Warning Causes Apprehension

TIENTSIN, China—The Peiping Chinese Military Council met in emergency session to consider a sharp note of warning from Japan, the Associated Press reports. The note demanded a far more stringent suppression of anti-Japanese activities in North China, saying that the Chinese efforts along this line had been lukewarm, and such as to provoke Japanese suspicion of Chinese bad faith.

Some dismay and apprehension was felt in Chinese Government quarters, as everyone waited to see how important was this latest protest out of the Japanese north. The need of Japan for economic organization of the North China area, it was felt, is at the bottom of the note, since Japan is faced with making its hazardous venture in expansion self-supporting.

All sides looked to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese dictator, to see whether he will sidestep this latest note as adroitely as he dodged former Japanese demands for a showdown.

License Fees—Left to South Carolina Legislature

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Johnston put the issue of cheaper $3 automobile license tags up to the Legislature, the Associated Press reports, saying that a change in the fee could only be made by that body. But the personnel of the Legislature is virtually the same as last year, and at that time the Governor's demand for a reduced auto fee was defeated.

Meanwhile, after a stormy tussle in which the Governor ousted the highway commission, both state and federal officials were questioning the legality of the board set up in its stead.

Mandates—League Avoids Japanese Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The dispute as to whether Japan has fortified its mandated islands in contravention of the mandate rules was reopened here. Before the Mandate Commission, a Japanese officer was quoted as saying the islands have "strategic importance," though denying Japan had fortified them. Some wish to have the mandate taken away from Japan, since Japan is no longer a League member—and in view of persistent reports that the islands are armed.

Meanwhile, no decision was made on the question of whether Japan has forfeited right to trade equally with League members, in dealing with the various mandates throughout the world. The commission said it would make no ruling unless requested by the League Council.

French Officials Open Talks With Britain on Defense Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

Conciliation Committee of Five, for necessary further negotiations with Italy and Ethiopia.

How to Satisfy Both?

Details of the proposal are not yet available but it is unofficially reported that they reject Premier Mussolini's demand for sovereignty over the Ethiopian provinces of Tigré, Ogaden and Harar, but suggest cession to Italy of portions of these provinces bordering on Eritrea and Somaliland, with the establishment of some form of Italian "concession" for the rest of the outer provinces and the institution of an international régime under the League for Ethiopia proper. In usually well informed French quarters the compromise is described as preserving Ethiopian independence while offering satisfaction to Italy—but how these contradictions are reconciled is not explained.

Hoare and Laval Find New Basis for Peace, Geneva Statesmen Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 30—That there already exists a broad, general understanding between the principal League nations as to a settlement of the Ethiopian dispute, is being insistently asserted here. It is believed, however, that there are many details likely to cause difficulty and even considerable delay. But that considerable advance toward settlement has been made is generally accepted.

The understanding, when finally revealed, will not, it is said, be that which has been widely reported as the basis of the talks between Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, Premier Pierre Laval of France and the Italian Duce, outside the orbit of the League. An insuperable objection lies in the condition that Italy should annex the Tigré or establish a protectorate over peripheral territories of Ethiopia proper. That would be unacceptable to the League.

League Control Planned

But it is now proposed that a distinction be made between Ethiopia proper and the peripheral territories and Italy would be given within the framework of the Covenant special influence in the peripheral territories under the proposed solution on which the statesmen are now working. It will be observed that contact with Italy has not been broken, but on the contrary, is being closely maintained, despite the imminence of sanctions.

The question, however, still arises as to how the proposals now under consideration will be received by Ethiopia. Blaten Gueta Woelte Mariam, new Ethiopian Minister to Paris, is reported in this connection as saying that it would be intolerable if through her act of aggression Italy now obtained better terms than she could have had by peaceful negotiation. Mr. Mariam demanded as a first condition that Italy should evacuate the territory she has invaded and give compensation for the blood that has been shed.

In an atmosphere that has grown more favorable to successful application of economic and financial sanctions, Geneva is watching the arrival of belated replies to the propositions of boycott and embargo against Italy. The list is far from complete, but it is anticipated that some responses will be given verbally during the sitting.

Europe—apart from Italy's three allies, and Switzerland which is in a special position, and Germany which is outside the League—has expressed itself unanimously for early application of economic sanctions. The chief absentees, though it is believed their absence is purely provisional, are the Latin-American countries.

Neutrals Not Feared

Beyond Europe there are the United States, Japan and Brazil, all non-members, which may to some extent stultify the League boycott if they are so disposed. But it is considered here that none of them will greatly interfere with the League's plans.

As for the date of application, the French stipulate four clear days after a decision, which if the Conference lasts over the week-end might mean toward the end of next week. Belgium demands seven days, Estonia suggests Nov. 15. Since simultaneity is considered advisable the speed of the slowest must determine the speed of the rest, and therefore it is improbable that sanctions will be operating until after the British general elections, Nov. 14.

Aid in Air, on Land And at Sea Discussed At London Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 30—Current negotiations for working out a method of mutual armed assistance as envisaged in paragraph 3 of Article XVI of the League Covenant moved on a stage with the arrival here today of two French naval experts.

For the moment, the Monitor understands, the talks are being confined to proposals for Anglo-French co-operation in the Mediterranean in case it should be needed in the present emergency. But it is evident that these talks form the precedent if any comparable emergency should arise in future, regarding air or military co-operation whether in respect of the Rhineland or any other place where peace is threatened.

Battleships Remain

Meanwhile it is emphasized here that despite the withdrawal of an Italian division from Libya, the situation in the Mediterranean has not reached the point where any British ships, troops or war-planes can be withdrawn.

As regards reports that French and British experts have reached a tentative agreement on new proposals for settling the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, The Monitor is assured that though the plan has been discussed there is still a considerable gap between British and French ideas.

Disruptive Rumors

Conflicting rumors on this subject are having a disruptive effect on the united front displayed by British political parties before the general election was called. The Opposition bitterly accuses the Government of "playing Italy's game," and Mr. David Lloyd George yesterday made much of the fact that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the Government holds a majority of shares, is supplying aviation gas for Italian warplanes. Sir John Cadman, the company's chairman, admitted this, but pointed out that oil is not one of the commodities so far banned by the League.

The British Foreign Secretary is expected to make a full statement at Geneva tomorrow or Friday.

Hills That Echo Historic Episodes of Early Scotland

Courtesy of Travel and Industrial

Glencoe and Loch Leven From North Ballachulish

Rugged Region, Rich in History, Which the British National Trust Has Purchased for the Nation

Mysterious 12 Herrera Brothers Called Secret Rulers of Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Although José Maria Gil Robles, Spanish War Minister, retained that portfolio in the recent cabinet shift of Sept. 25, 1935, when Joaquin Chapaprieta first took over the Government, instead of becoming Premier, as many observers had expected, he is reported hard at work on his project to refashion Spain into "Europe's Most Roman Catholic State."

In this aim Señor Gil Robles draws powerful support from the Herrera family, sometimes called the secret rulers of Spain. The newspaper El Debate, managed by Francisco Herrera, is credited with bringing the war ministry into Señor Gil Robles' hands. There are 12 Herrera brothers.

El Debate is the most enterprising paper in Spain whose proprietors control also several other dailies and an agency serving hundreds of provincial papers with news. It has the finest printing plant in continental Europe and its news service should become unrivaled if the report proves true that, in addition to its service from well-known news agencies, it has come to an agreement with The Times of London and possibly another English paper for a full supply of news.

Don Angel Herrera, a layman, is generally admitted to have enabled the Roman Catholic Church to recover power lost with downfall of the Bourbons. Called "Spain's Saint," Don Angel is said to lead the life of a mystic. Unlike three of his brothers, however, who are Jesuits, he is not a member of any religious order.

Don Manuel Herrera, one-time manager for a well-known American film producer, is now established as a producer and distributor of films. He proposes not only to "purify" the cinema but to make Spain relatively independent of Hollywood. Faced with technical and other difficulties, he has recently made contacts in London, Berlin, Paris and even Rome by personal visits the results of which more may soon be known.

Significant activities, such as the tie-up of his own company, the ECE, with the biggest Spanish producers, Cifesa, reveal a business sense which augurs well for his new enterprise. That Spain is eager for Spanish-made films is well known. It may not be known that there are hundreds and hundreds of up-country pueblos where no films can be shown because there are no cinemas. It is proposed to fit them up with these and supply suitable pictures.

As in France, the priest is stronger in many Spanish villages than the mayor himself. In France many priests run their own cinemas. The Roman Catholics in Spain propose to go one better by giving the workers facilities to run their own cinemas. Thus, it is hoped, the Roman Catholic Workers' Syndicates will draw to themselves the neutrals, the waverers and the women. As there are millions in Spain who cannot read, the talkie may well fill the role of the newspaper.

The new movement points to a big push which may give Roman Catholics the whip hand for a good many years to come. By many this is the only alternative, given the breaking up of the present political coalition, to a state of affairs such as the October rebellion last year was intended to initiate, namely a reign of terror.

Reich Aid for Italy Dubious Due to Question of Payment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 30—While Germany shows no sign of joining the League policy of sanctions against Italy, the latter country is not likely to be able to use Germany as a major source of supply to replace those countries participating in boycotts, observers here believe.

Germany's trade with Italy, as with all other states for some time past, is primarily a question of payment. Germany desires to do business only with those countries which can either increase her own foreign exchange reserves or give her in return certain much needed raw materials. Italy, it is believed, can do neither.

Italy's trade debts to this country are beginning to accumulate, and Germany cannot afford to grant long-term credits. Nor has Italy much to offer which Germany considers essential imports. Italian fruits, for example, are classed as luxuries. Instead of Italian lemons one journal has suggested the substitution of home-grown rhubarb.

Iron and steel products, coal and certain kinds of chemicals are among the imports which the League embargo forbids, and which Italy would welcome. But Germany is absorbing all its iron and steel for its own undertakings and could not suddenly export these in large quantities without itself having to import certain raw materials essential to their production. Coal and chemicals have already been sent in large quantities, but for the future the question of payment constitutes a major difficulty.

It is also expected that the German attitude will be not uninfluenced by the United States policy. This, it is felt here, will take some time to develop, but it is anticipated here that America may be willing to go a long way toward meeting the Geneva policy, even though she refrains from formal adherence to sanctions.

Major Killed in Air Crash

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 30 (AP)—Maj. P. P. Hill, chief of the flying branch at Wright Field, passed on today after injuries received in the takeoff crash of the Boeing bomber during a test flight, in which six other men were injured. Field officials said the plane occupants probably were saved by the heroic action of Lieutenants R. K. Giovannoli and L. F. Harman. The two men rushed inside the burning plane and carried out the five men. An army board of inquiry immediately began an investigation.

British Trust Buys Famed Glencoe Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Glencoe, famous Scottish pass, is to be more securely preserved for the nation than was at first intimated. Following the National Trust's purchase some weeks ago of the site of the massacre of Glencoe, it has now been announced that the Trust has purchased the greater part of the Glen itself—in all about 1770 acres.

This insures that the Glen will be kept intact as a national possession and that no spoilation of its native grandeur is possible.

Commercialism has been threatening the Glen. What was one of the remotest fastnesses of the land has been opened up by the tourist. Tea rooms, and hotels in their trail, were only just around the corner. Fears are now set at rest.

Chicago Gets Mexican Chicle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The State of Campeche exported 33,613 kilograms (approximately 73,950 pounds) of chicle, valued at $13,500, to Chicago during the first week of October, it is reported by the Ministry of National Economy. Chicle is the chief ingredient used in chewing gums.

Cabinet Crisis In Spain Over Gaming Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 29 — Following revelations connected with the illegal introduction of gambling into Spain, Premier Joaquin Chapaprieta today tendered the resignation of the entire Government. President Zamora immediately entrusted him with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Cabinet's fall has been brought about through some of its members having been named in connection with the granting of a monopoly to establish gaming tables in Spain.

When Señor Chapaprieta again resumed the premiership he presented a somewhat re-shuffled ministry. From this list the names of Lerroux and Rocha—said to have been mentioned in connection with the transactions—were absent. Two Radicals replaced them in the Cabinet. Luis Bardaji succeeded Señor Rocha as Minister of Education. José Martinez de Velasco went in as Foreign Minister succeeding Señor Lerroux. Luis Usabiaga succeeded Señor de Velasco as Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

An individual who is described as a foreigner claimed he had paid money for the right to use a "patent" roulette table and after it had been running at San Sebastian for a few hours the police forbade it. Failing to get his money back he complained to President Zamora, who promptly handed his voluminous dossier of photographs and documents to the Premier.

A parliamentary commission after an all-night sitting decided to ask Cortes to pronounce itself on the conduct of those deputies or officials whom the concessionaire had named.

The Governor of Barcelona, Señor Pich y Pon, immediately resigned.

Salazar Alonso, Mayor of Madrid, also resigned, although he escaped condemnation by the Cortes committee.

Others implicated included Don Aurelio Lerroux, nephew of the ex-Premier and the Government's representative of the board of the American Telephone Company.

The cases will be dealt with by the law courts.

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Insurance Bank In Chile to Erect School Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A new stimulus to the construction of school buildings in Chile may be provided out of negotiations now proceeding between the Caja de Seguro Obrero, the State Insurance Bank for Workers, and officials of the Ministry of Education.

These negotiations have raised the hopes of all those in government and scholastic circles who are desirous of a special building plan to bring national schools to a level of modernity and comfort in consonance with the increased emphasis that is laid on the education of the sons and daughters of Chile.

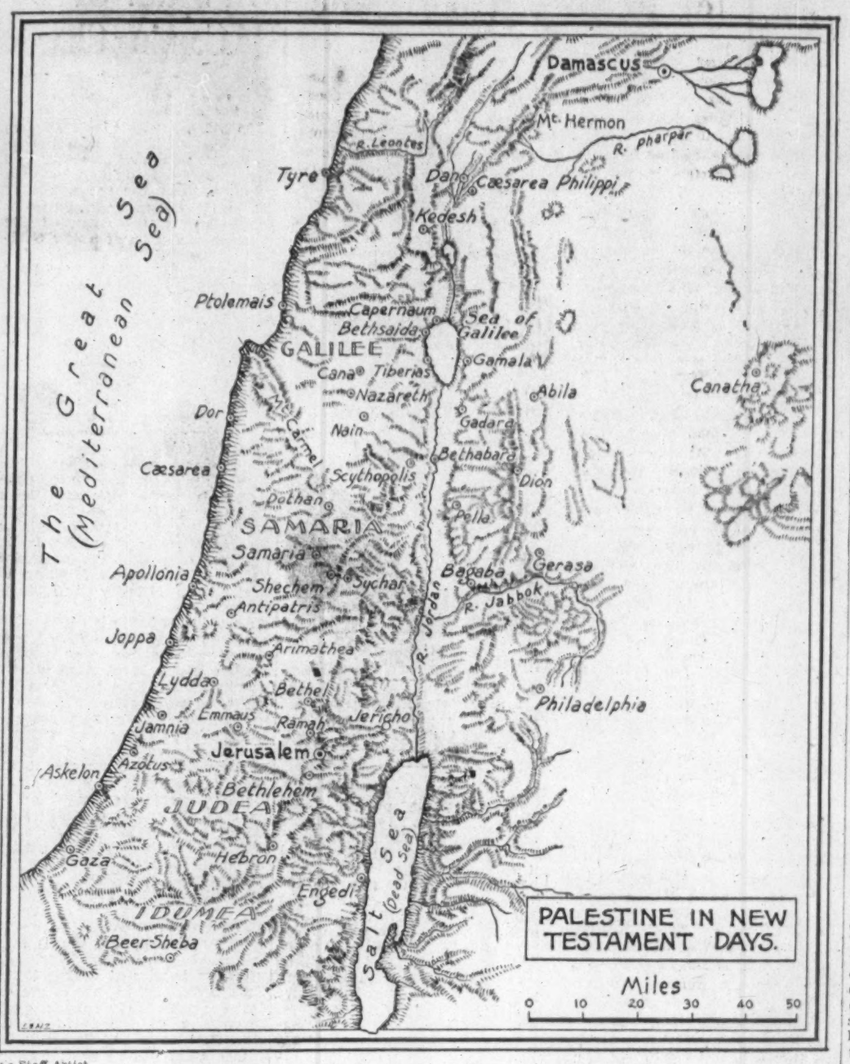
The Caja de Seguro Obrero has let it be known that it is interested and capable of constructing new school buildings at any time. It states definitely that it would be prepared to finance the construction of these, especially in the neighborhood of newly-built villages and urban areas, provided that it was guaranteed, in the shape of rents for the buildings so constructed, 6½ per cent on the constructional investment.

The suggestion has been enthusiastically received, especially by Señor Claudio Matte, the director-general of primary education, who has taken keen interest in the rebuilding of old and the acquisition of new schools. He is desirous of terminating once and for all the problems of overcrowding associated with some of the present scholastic buildings.

It is generally recognized that the Government cannot construct new schools throughout the country with its own resources. There are no funds at present available and the latest budgetary exposition shows that there will be less available in the future. As the price of inflation is paid in each successive budget—involving substantial increases in the pay of all public officials—there is no prospect of ordinary revenue being devoted to school construction. Nor is it easy to attract the private construction of new buildings on the basis of the small rents which are now paid for the primary schools. This is one of the main reasons, it is said, why many of the schools continue in very poor quarters.

According to Don Claudio Matte, the suggestion from the Caja de Seguro Obrero could not have come at a more opportune time.

Where the Man of Galilee Fulfilled His Ministry



By a Staff Artist

Places Known the World Over Dot Map of the Holy Land

Mountains, Seas and Rivers Recall Episodes in the Career of Jesus the Christ as He Laid the Foundations of a New Faith of Brotherhood, Freed From Fear and Superstition of the Times

The Background of the New Testament

Herod's Cruel Reign Contrasts With Outstanding Record of Enterprise as a Builder—Started Third Temple—Rome Laid Heavy Taxes on Palestine to Pay for Army—Jews Awaited Their Messiah

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

Twenty-Seventh of 54 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ORDER the better to understand the significance of Jesus' life and teachings, with which the New Testament is chiefly concerned, it is desirable to consider briefly the background against which his revolutionary doctrines were projected. The government of Palestine, the condition of the people, and especially the religious status of the country at that period, are subjects to be briefly explored.

With the victory of the Roman eagles, Palestine passed under the rule of Rome about 60 B. C. The heroic struggles of Judas Maccabaeus had but temporarily saved the country from the onslaught of the Syrians. Then Rome, although decadent herself, when her earlier grandeur is considered, became the master.

Assisting Rome in this conquest was one, Antipater, head of the Herodian family, then ruler of Idumea, a territory south of Judea. This cunning schemer had so gained the good will of the authorities in Rome that with the fall of Palestine before the invading armies, he was made procurator of Judea. Two of his sons were also honored with official positions, the elder, Phasaël, as Governor of Jerusalem, while the younger son, Herod, was made Governor of Galilee. These sons held their official positions even after the death of Antipater, in 44 B. C.

When the Parthians from the East invaded Palestine, Herod escaped to Rome, and through his persuasive intrigue with the authorities was appointed king of the Jews. His authority over his new kingdom was gained, however, only by stiff campaigns.

Contrasts in Herod's Career

Herod was a crafty, scheming ruler, cruel to the last degree. He it was who, when the Babe born in Bethlehem alarmed him lest he lose his position and power, as we have seen ordered the slaughter of every male child under two years of age in that region. It has been said that this deed, cruel as it was, was so unimportant in comparison with many other incidents in Herod's life that it was not even recorded in Jewish history.

In spite of his cruel nature, Herod possessed so extraordinary a degree of enterprise as a builder, that it brought him the title of Herod the Great. And it must be admitted that he gave to Palestine a glory that it had not before known, if glory is to be measured by noble structures.

Herod rebuilt Samaria, naming it Sebaste, for the then Roman emperor. He also built a grand city and harbor at Caesarea on the Sea. Many strategic points were fortified. In Jerusalem he built himself a magnificent palace. The commercial position of the city was reconstructed on an impressive scale.

But the crowning masterpiece of this great material builder was the overshadowing Temple, which Herod got well under way, although it was not completed until 65 A. D. This, the third on the site of Solomon's noble structure, was the magnificent Temple of which Jesus predicted that not one stone should be left upon another, a prophecy that was completely fulfilled when the city was destroyed by the Roman, Titus, in 70 A. D.

Judea Became Roman Province

There is little doubt that a chief purpose with Herod in his unprecedented success as a builder was to placate the Jews, thereby winning their consent to his continued rule.

Herod's son Archelaus succeeded to the position as ruler, but his dominion was limited to Judea, Samaria, and Idumea. So harsh was his rule that Rome was persuaded to banish him. Following this misrule came the line of procurators, and the establishment of Judea as a Roman province, although the administration of civil laws still remained in charge of the Jewish courts.

At the head of the system was the Sanhedrin, a kind of supreme tribunal. Weighty matters, however, which concerned the empire were referred to the procurator. This system, in course of time, brought to Palestine Pontius Pilate, who made his seat of government at Caesarea. On important occasions, like the celebration of the Passover and other similar events, the procurator came to Jerusalem with his soldiers to keep the peace. History is repeated today when, to preserve law and order, English soldiers attend the Samaritan Passover on Mt. Gerizim.

Philip's Long Rule

Philip, another son of Herod the Great, ruled successfully over the territory east of Jordan and of Galilee for nearly two-score years. Another son, Herod Antipas, was made procurator over Galilee and Peraea. He displayed many of the traits of his father, so that the characterization "that fox" applied to him on one occasion by Jesus seems wholly justified. Yet he maintained his official position for nearly half a century. It was this ruler who put to death John the Baptist. This was but one of many cruel deeds laid at his door.

Rome, as the ruler of the world, was more than a military tyrant. Commerce was an important factor in her success as world empress; for from her commerce came much of the revenue necessary to support her powerful military organization in Jerusalem and elsewhere. The Roman officials made a point of gaining support from the aristocracy in Palestine, especially from the Sadducees and priests. But the masses were rebellious and unhappy. The heavy taxes imposed upon the people were farmed out to tax-gatherers, a group lacking in sympathy for the poor. Graft and extortion were common, and the name "tax-gatherer" became anathema to the masses.

So oppressed did the people become under their relentless masters that they turned more earnestly than ever to the religion of their fathers. As no relief seemed imminent from any earthly source, the ancient prophecy of the coming of a Messiah to relieve their suffering and establish the true kingdom was renewed.

Wisely, Rome had refrained from interfering with the religion of the people, nor did she attempt to alter the main current of their industrial and social life.

It was sufficient to keep order in a province that returned to the Imperial Government a rich return in taxes. The people were ignorant, as education, for the most part, was confined to the priestly class.

The Scribes and Pharisees, friends of the common people, fanned the flame of discontent, helping them to intensify their prayers for the coming of a Messiah who should break the yoke of political bondage so heavily carried.

To be sure, the Messiah for whom the faithful Jews longed, bore little resemblance to the one who came. Their concept was of a mighty one, surrounded with regal splendor, who should at once smite the enemies of the Chosen People and restore the great glory of days long past.

How little prepared the people were for the coming of the humble Nazarene, the Gospel story discloses. Yet there were enough of the lowly and receptive to receive the message, the most important ever given to humanity, to propagate Christianity and to support it with a church destined to take it to the whole world.

Infiltration of Heathenism

In the Jerusalem of the time of Jesus was a conflicting condition of thought. Against the aristocracy and the Sadducees in general, who stubbornly championed the old Judaic formalism of worship, was arraigned an infiltration of heathenism from the ruling powers, supported by certain Sadducees and priests who sought favor of Rome through an obsequiousness that was as patent as potent. The extreme poverty of the masses, coupled with intense resentment of the corruption creeping into the Jewish worship, bred a condition which but waited for a spark to inflame it into rebellion and strife.

While Judaism in Jerusalem was thus torn and divided, outside it was united and robust. From the time of the Dispersion, Jews had penetrated many parts of the Roman Empire, then most of the known world. They had multiplied and gained great prosperity in many communities.

It is said that at the beginning of the Christian Era, Jews constituted at least one-tenth of the population of the Roman Empire. In fact, so important a part of the empire had they become that Roman officials saw the wisdom of leaving to them the conduct of their religious and social customs, when not in direct conflict with the civic well-being of the empire.

That the people, for a time at least, looked to Jesus as a deliverer from political subjection, there can be no doubt. When he seemed to fail them in this respect, they turned away; and the condition of unrest and dissatisfaction gained new impetus until that terrible day when Titus and his Roman eagles overwhelmed the city, and Jerusalem as head and center of Judaism ceased to be.

Psychiatry Tests Of Prisoners Hit By Warden Lawes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The activities of psychiatrists in connection with prison work have introduced a "troublesome" problem, Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing told the members of the American Prison Association assembled here for its sixty-fifth annual congress.

"Humanization and rehabilitation must go on in the penal institutions but psychiatry has to prove itself less academic to become a definite and positive factor in this process," Warden Lawes stated. "Often the antagonism aroused in the average prisoner by the exhaustive, searching, indelicate and revolting questions tends to nullify what good psychiatry might accomplish.

"It is true that this information can be obtained only from the prisoner himself, but surely there must be a more tactful and diplomatic way than has frequently been exercised," he declared.

Without Results

Warden Lawes affirmed that he had "observed some psychiatrists of evident learning propound theories, give tests, issue I. Q.'s and introduce numerous other plans without any appreciable constructive work resulting from their labors," adding that the "nauseating nature of some of the questions precludes a truthful reply."

In all fairness to psychiatry Warden Lawes said this "may be due to the regrettable fact that the personnel of a prison resents the intrusion into their relations with the prisoners of an element that is entirely strange and incomprehensible." The procedure of psychiatrists "will not always help men confined in prison," he said.

"The only feasible and effective way of humanizing our prisoners is by applying the principles of social case work and classification," Warden Lawes stated. "Individual treatment of prisoners with a study of their problems in a sincere endeavor to prepare them for a normal existence in the future cannot in any sense be termed 'coddling.' To release an individual prepared to meet the problems of the world outside, we must treat him while confined as an individual who requires normal, wholesome social contacts.

Jewel in Every Heart

"There is a jewel in every human heart worthy of redemption," Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, affectionately known as the "little mother of American prisons," told her audience. "If this be not true and if we turn not to something divine outside of all our efficiency methods and our methods of humanization and of human intellect, then will these very efforts, as fine as they are, be found of no permanent value.

"We must make the prison not a place of eternal condemnation, but a stepping-stone to better things—an interim between folly and ignorance and their dire results and the new life which some day will dawn for every individual."

Humanizing the public includes elimination of mob psychology, declared Mrs. Booth, who made an appeal for the prisoner ready to begin life anew, and graphically illustrated it with many concrete instances of human injustice manifested in aloofness and harshness which often chills the newly wakened hope. Such an attitude on the part of the public, she said, tends to undo all the rehabilitating work done in the prison walls by the warden before the prisoner's release.

Kansas City Youths Extend Political Reform to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The National Youth Movement, organized here to fight the Pendergast machine in the 1934 city election, now is looking to fulfillment of its purposes in a more than local way.

Joseph C. Fennelly, youthful president of the group, will seek support for the movement in the East, issues being similar to those faced in the city campaign here. Mr. Pendergast declares himself opposed to putting millions of dollars into politicians' hands, on pretext of relief. "We, as young people," he explains, "will have to pay the bill, if it ever can be paid. We are determined on maintaining the Constitution in its present form. We merely want better government under it."

Democratic Machine Fought

In the city campaign of 1934, the Youth Movement argued that the Pendergast Democratic machine was wasting money both in city administration and in spending the proceeds of bond issues, which must be paid by the city's youth.

With the aid of the previously ineffective Republican organization, Mr. Fennelly and his followers broke the unanimous Democratic control of the City Council, electing two of the nine members.

State Elections Entered

While the story of that election made disheartening reading to many persons who had followed the battle of Kansas City youth, there were real gains made. The Pendergast machine remained in power, it is true. But in its initial challenge, the youth movement had come nearer to shaking that machine than had any other group.

But the real lesson learned was that the present election laws were made to order for the machine. Those laws must be changed. But they could only be changed by state legislation. So the National Youth Movement set its face toward the gubernatorial elections of 1936.

Speakers Called For

The movement has kept the nucleus of its organization intact, and its downtown office open. Facing a sizable deficit from the first campaign, it has carried on with volunteer help. The possibilities of national organization became apparent to Mr. Fennelly as he made speeches in various parts of the country.

A year ago, he spoke in New York at the annual Herald Tribune conference on current events.

"After that, we received calls for speeches from a score of cities," he said. "I am no orator, so I know it was my subject matter that aroused such interest. Lack of funds prevented acceptance of any of those engagements. Later, however, I found equal enthusiasm when I addressed the national convention of Junior Chambers of Commerce, in Des Moines, Iowa, and the Nebraska Founders' Day celebration in Lincoln."

Fusion Method Employed

The Youth Movement has no third party intentions. In the city campaign it supported a Fusion ticket, which had Republican approval, and was divided almost equally between Republicans and anti-machine Democrats. On a national basis, it would aid the candidate most in accord with its ideas.

"Our Youth Movement has one tactical advantage," Mr. Fennelly said. "Our opponents cannot say we are disgruntled office seekers or former office holders. We are just beginning, and are unprejudiced by events of the past.

"We are not seeking offices for ourselves. Our aim is more honest and efficient government. We recognize human nature, and are not reformers advocating ideals impossible of fulfillment; but we do believe there is room for improvement in government."

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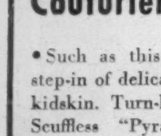
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Wallace Holds AAA Crop Plans Help Consumer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Taking notice of consumer complaints against rising food costs Henry A. Wallace told a radio audience yesterday that the AAA has never "consciously engaged and does not intend to engage—in a control program which would cause the American consumer to go short." He explained that it takes about 2½ acres of crops to supply the average consumer, employed and unemployed, with his usual food and clothing.

"That 2½ acres," said he, "has not been touched."

Shouse Replies

His broadcast was followed by a statement from Jouett Shouse, president of the American Liberty League, minimizing the Administration's victory in the corn-hog referendum and warning against advancing prices of lard, pork chops, bacon and corn meal.

A plea was made by Secretary Wallace for understanding "that when Congress provided for reducing export surpluses which foreigners couldn't or wouldn't buy, it was not depriving us here in the United States of a single ounce of our usual food supply."

To that he added:

"Truly it would be a dastardly and wicked thing if the farmers, with the help of the government, caused any consumer in this country to go hungry. But the government doesn't intend to do this, and the farmers don't either."

Battle With Drought

Mr. Wallace blamed the drought of 1934 for the "most extraordinary meat shortage this country has ever had" and he held that the effect of the AAA programs had really been to break the shock of that drought to both farmer and consumer.

"Because we began to anticipate the effect of the drought as early as May, 1934," he explained, "we were able to modify adjustment programs in such a way that I can confidently say there is more meat available to the people of the United States than would have been the case without any AAA."

The Corn-Hog Poll

The American Liberty League chief, on the other hand, refused to believe that the AAA has a right to rejoice over the results of last Saturday's corn-hog vote. In a statement, he said:

"Out of the 4,500,000 potential beneficiaries and 1,000,000 present beneficiaries, the latest figures show that less than 750,000 voted. Of those who voted and who are now being paid by the Government to go along, about one in six, or more than 15 per cent, voted against a continuance of the program.

"Not only that; employees of the administration by the thousands in every state where the referendum was held used every effort of publicity and persuasion to induce a favorable vote. There was no opposition. There was no presentation of the other side.

Advancing Prices

"This is the result that is now being acclaimed such an overwhelming victory for the policies of the Administration.

"There is one thing which the consumers and taxpayers of the nation—meaning the entire population—should remember. In the first 16 months of AAA operations the price of lard advanced 148 per cent, the price of pork chops 116 per cent, the price of bacon 117 per cent, and the price of corn meal 48 per cent. What another year or another four years will mean to the consumer can best be left to his imagination."

End of Church Strife Indicated in Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

of the church question. Herr Kerrl's task is facilitated by the fact that, whatever their private opinions, the public utterances of leaders of the so-called "New Paganism" been conspicuously played down.

The cult of Wotan and Thor is temporarily very much in the background. Instead have come speeches by men like Herr Kerrl and Gen. Hermann Göring, Premier of Prussia, insisting on the religious nature of National Socialism.

Official Declarations

National Socialists must believe in God, General Göring declared at Breslau last week end, because, he said, "God is blessing the stupendous task undertaken by the National Socialist Party." Herr Kerrl similarly maintains that a National Socialist must, ipso facto, be religious.

In the midst of this evidence of external conciliation, it is still unclear what the State expects German Protestantism to accept regarding such fundamental issues as radicalism. This issue and others affecting religious and racial groups are still in the background and must be settled before peace between Church and State can be regarded as assured.

Christmas Preview

Wide World

Exploring Toyland's Wonders

Jack Jacknay Takes a Look Through a Large Toy Microscope at the Preview of Christmas Toys Held Under the Auspices of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—If is Boy Scouts instead of soldiers on the A B C blocks that little boys will get this year for Christmas, Indeed, toyland's only other forms of violence this season are federal G-men after racketeers and miniature cowboys and Indians. This is indicated in the pre-season exhibit of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States of America on Fifth Avenue, which shows a complete absence of war games in a direct reflection, according to James L. Fri, director, of today's peaceful trend in America.

On the other hand, the toymakers have gone decidedly educational, with microscope sets, astronomical equipment and chemical sets, aerodynamic toys, motion-picture projectors and most of the other latter-day adult activities on every hand in play version.

When it comes to modern marvels, for instance, there are adaptations of the electric eye by which a radio may be silenced, and a toy automobile that will break all nursery speed records. Also the electric locomotive has a whistle for the first time, the fire engine a real siren and the toy motorcar a radio. But there is not a single doll in uniform.

Smash Gang Threat by Force, Is Order to New York Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Detective heads of New York City's police department are under special orders today to "meet with force" the underworld challenge that has flared in city-wide gang warfare in the last fortnight.

Passing on a demand from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for immediate and effective police work in the situation, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine today asked for prompt action by his subordinates with special reference to John Torrio and Charles ("Lucky") Luciano, much wanted by police since the Schultz gang killings last week.

Promotions for Force

Today Assistant Chief Inspector Henry E. Bruckman and detective commanders in the five boroughs have the commissioner's own word for it that, if the underworld overlords come in the worse for police wear, there will be promotions waiting for the officer responsible.

"I'll promote the men who kick these gorillas around and bring them in," he said, "and I'll demote any policemen who are friendly with gangsters. We are looking for all of them, and the list is a long one. If any officer fails to pick up Luciano or men of that type, he will be demoted or transferred. I'll stand for no invisible government in this town."

Drive on Loan Sharks

Machinery also was moving swiftly today in the prosecution of the alleged usurers brought within the police net in a city-wide raid by investigators for the New York County racket inquiry on Monday. Of the 27 men arrested, 24 were held after questioning as having shared richly in the $1,000,000 which the loan racket was estimated to pare weekly from the pay envelopes of low-salaried workers in usurious interest on illegal loans.

Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey forestalled delay by bringing his prisoners before Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook, presiding over the special grand jury impaneled for the duration of the Dewey inquiry, for arraignment. All save three were held in high bail, aggregating $174,500, with hearings on Nov. 6. Thirteen were declared by Mr. Dewey to have police records.

This marks the first major move in the rackets inquiry since its inauguration on Sept. 4, and the special prosecutor took care to guard against intimidation of complaining witnesses, of whom, he said, he has from five to thirty to testify against each man held. By the special machinery of the racket grand jury, witnesses remain known only to the panel, the judge and the prosecutor until the actual trial begins.

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Traffic Board Urged For New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30—The next Legislature, when it meets, will be asked to name a permanent commission to investigate automobile accidents and traffic conditions, Assemblyman Michael J. Gillen (D), of Brooklyn, chairman of the legislative Committee on Uniform Vehicle Traffic Control, announced today. This commission, he added, would supersede, if necessary, existing rules and regulations by local authorities.

"All new rules and regulations would be submitted for approval to this commission," he said. "It is proposed to assign investigators to the commission for the purpose of studying traffic tie-ups on various state and county highways and to make recommendations for their elimination."

Simultaneously Edward N. Scheiberlinger, commander of the American Legion of New York State, said his organization would embark immediately on a statewide campaign for safe driving to reduce fatalities and injuries caused by automobiles.

Model Homes for Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Central Department has announced the completion of 372 model homes for workers of the Federal District. The total cost of these houses is placed at 690,200 pesos, approximately $193,000.

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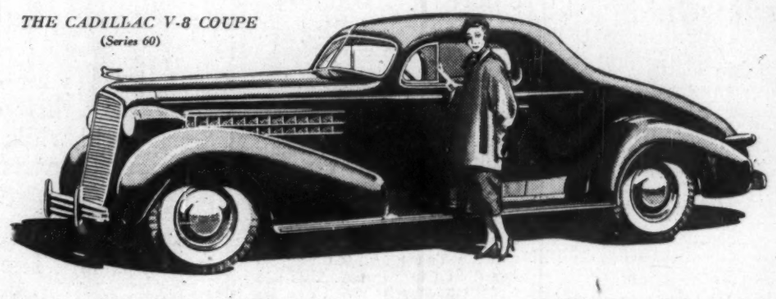

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Correct Evening Clothes . . . for that affair

Conforming to all convention and good taste, Howard Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits are available in the new hue . . midnight blue, which is blacker than black in the night light. Handsomely trimmed with rich grosgrain or lustrous satin lapels. Come in and see for yourself that a perfect fitting evening suit need not be expensive.

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55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE
Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Queens)
350 FULTON STREET
Corner Pearl Street
JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street
NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
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352 SOUTH SALINA ST.
Two doors North of Loew's State Theatre

Boston Day... Elevated, Election, Flood, Harvard...

(Continued from Page 1)

fare to all parts of Boston today. Mayors and chairmen of selectmen of 14 cities and towns served by the Elevated system, and comprising the Metropolitan Transit Council, met in Mayor Mansfield's office late yesterday and voted approval of the purchase by the Boston Elevated of the Chelsea division of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway. Purchase price: $1,500,000.

Only the approval of the State Department of Public Utilities is now needed before the deal is concluded.

At present Revere and Chelsea residents can ride the Eastern line only to Scollay Square. At that point they must switch to the Boston Elevated system and pay another 10-cent fare to proceed uptown.

Fares—Higher Rate For Elevated Discussed

At the Transit Commission's meeting it was suggested that in view of the increased service that the joining of the Eastern and Elevated lines would give it might be wise to advance fares. It was pointed out that the State now makes up the Boston Elevated deficit ($8,000,000 since 1918), and it might be better to transfer this burden from general taxpayers to actual El users.

When the State assumed management of the Elevated, just after the war, in order to keep the financially involved system serving Boston operating, it agreed to pay common stockholders 5 per cent dividends. In succeeding years the State has built tunnels and purchased equipment until its investment amounts to about $91,000,000, while the private investment totals approximately $72,000,000.

It is known that at least one of the utilities commissioners (A. C. Webber) favors purchase by the State of outstanding common stock of the El so that the State may control the system financially as well as physically.

The enlargement of facilities plus discussions of rate increases may again focus attention on the possibilities of reorganizing the capital structure of the system, and thus, in the opinion of some students of the situation, cut financial drains which figure in the deficits.

G. O. P.—Jubilant Over Middlesex Victory

Democrats are casting about for a good alibi today to explain the results of yesterday's Tenth Middlesex District special State Representative election won by William Stockwell, Republican, by a margin of 995 votes. The Democratic candidate was John A. Driscoll.

Republicans are jubilant over the victory which sends a Repugblican to the House of Representatives in place of Frank C. Sheridan, Democrat, who has held the post since 1932, and who was re-elected last year by 1149 votes. Mr. Sheridan resigned to assume the postmastership of Maynard. Today's winner is the postmaster ousted by Mr. Sheridan.

So complete was the turnover yesterday that the Democrats today had no real alibi except that the district, until Mr. Sheridan took office, was always Republican.

The G. O. P. leaders, on the other hand, point to the Tenth Middlesex victory as an indication that the Democratic sun in Massachusetts is waning. They declared that this victory added to that scored by the Republicans in the Second Essex District special senatorial election shows that the G. O. P. is due to regain at least many state posts in 1936.

Flood—Broken Main Gives Brookline a Deluge

Traffic was again flowing normally along Beacon Street in Brookline today, after residents in the vicinity of Washington Street had been roused by alarms of flood about 2:30 this morning. A 56-inch main-line water pipe, supplying Boston from the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, burst and flooded an area in the upper part of Brookline to a depth, in a few places, of four feet.

Damage was variously estimated from slight figures to upward of $100,000. Several holes were washed in the asphalt surface of the street, and basements near Beacon and Washington Streets were reported as being flooded. The Brookline Highway Department unofficially estimated that 8,000,000 gallons of water escaped during the two hours that elapsed before the pipe was shut off.

Workmen had been repairing a leak near the point where the pipe burst, and it is presumed the network was weakened.

Residents of basement apartments were roused as a precautionary measure, but no injuries were reported.

Kidnaping—Two Men Sentenced in Boston

First sentence under Massachusetts' new kidnap law, which provides a maximum penalty of life for this crime, was issued by Judge Harold P. Williams in Suffolk Superior Court today. Before the court were Frank Carroll, Matteo Pugliano and Rudolph Gaineau, found guilty late yesterday on two counts—"kidnaping" and "maliciously threatening."

However, considering the new maximum, the sentences were relatively light. Carroll is to serve from three to four years and Pugliano from three to ten. Gaineau has not been sentenced yet.

Victim of the kidnapers was Bernard A. Donnelly of Lynn, who was abducted on Sept. 7 and was forced to sign an affidavit declaring that he had not been robbed by a friend of the kidnapers. Mr. Donnelly signed, was released, and immediately hot-footed it to police headquarters, where he reported the whole business.

D'Artagnan—He's Bit Late for His Boston Date

D'Artagnan swaggered on the screen at Keith Memorial Theater this afternoon at 1:52. He was just 16 hours late. "It is the airplanes," he might have explained to Athos, Porthos and Aramis if Dumas' delightful characters could have stepped into the 20th century today.

Hollywood's latest release, a new version of The Three Musketeers, was scheduled for preview last night at 10. The film was speeding from the West Coast aboard a plane when fog forced grounding. Some 3500 persons received refunds of their ticket money about 10:30 p. m.

The film was forwarded by bus and arrived for today's performances.

Harvard—Assailants Of House Janitor Sought

Chief topic of conversation at Harvard today revolved around attempts to apprehend persons involved in the brutal beating of a Dunster house janitor last Saturday, following the Harvard-Dartmouth game. Students ordered to report at Cambridge police headquarters this morning did not appear, so warrants were issued for their arrest.

Among students there was a general impression, according to the Monitor's correspondent at Harvard, that the actual malefactor had escaped.

It was the opinion of student leaders that a Harvard policeman who interfered in the affray and was injured was not recognized by the students because he was attired in plain clothes. The students did not realize that he meant to aid them in stopping the attack on the janitor, it is believed.

The student council has scheduled a meeting for 7:30 tonight, and it is expected that the body of 20 will take steps towards identifying the actual assailant and perhaps clearing those now under suspicion.

Piano—Art of Improvisation Taught

Ability to improvise piano chords would permit many an amateur pianist to accompany himself in singing, would lead some to pleasant leisure composition. This ability has long been considered only available to advanced piano students.

Some years ago, however, Margaret Anderton, New York pianist, evolved a simple method of teaching music on the piano so that relatively inexperienced players soon found they had mastered to a useful degree what she calls "self-creation of chords."

This interesting study is now to be made available for all through the sponsorship of Miss Anderton's work by the state university extension service. Two courses will be offered:

1. For more advanced pianists who wish to revive former playing ability, who wish to listen to the music analysis, discussion of technique of master players and helpful hints for piano repertory in general.

2. For adult piano beginners, arranged to meet the needs of those either without previous piano experience or those of modest attainment.

The lectures will be held on Monday evenings, starting Nov. 4, primary course at 6 p. m. and advanced at 7:45 p. m., in the Pierce Building, Copley Square.

Bean Pot—Ancient Boston Affair Goes South

A real, ruddy, earthenware beanpot, official urn for Boston's traditional Saturday night supper, invaded the land of southern fried chicken recently. It appears that Capt. Harold T. McCaw of the Baltimore Mail liner, City of Havre, comes from Providence. And having been exposed to the time-honored Saturday night repast which many dyed-in-the-wool New Englanders serve, he insisted on baked beans for Saturday evenings—not just ordinary beans but "the genuine article," baked in an earthenware pot.

So, just before the vessel left port the other evening, one of New England's most approved types of bean pot was hurried aboard.

Gloated Captain McCaw as he caressed the contours of the brick-colored vessel:

"This will do the trick! And after I get this pot and the Chief Cook properly acquainted, I'll have real baked beans on this ship when Saturday rolls around.

'Rusticana'—Sequel Played at School Center

For the first time in America, according to ERA officials, the Italian version of the unpublished sequel to Giovanni Verga's "Cavalleria Rusticana" was produced by the Italian Civic Theater this afternoon. The performance, under the direction of Gino Gallozzi, was given at the Michaelangelo School Center, North End.

The sequel was translated by Mr. Gallozzi from the original manuscript in Sicilian, and authentic costumes from Vizzini, province of Catania, were used in the production. Operatic selections from Mascagni's version of the tragedy were sung by Ralph Calitri, guest artist, accompanied by an ERA string trio. The program will be repeated.

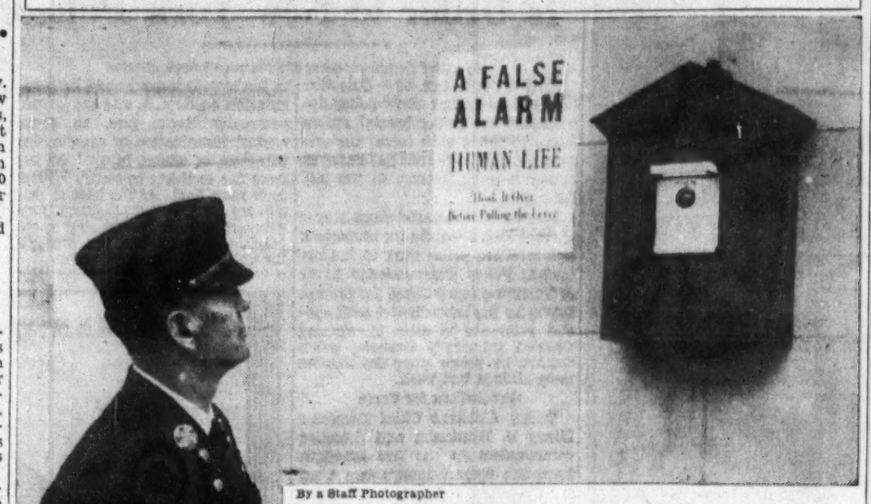
Air Service—Winter N. E. Schedules Issued

Northern New England residents today were assured of continuance through the winter of the air services running up from Boston. The Boston-Maine-Central Vermont Airways announced that on Friday, Nov. 1, its winter schedules will go into effect. These call for slightly earlier departures from Boston so that there may be earlier return from the northern terminals. This advance of flight time is done to avoid much night flying on the routes which are lighted only as far as Concord, N. H., on one leg and Portland, Maine, on the other.

Northbound the trip from Boston to Burlington, Vt., will leave East Boston at 9:55 a. m., eastern standard time, with calls at Manchester and Concord, N. H., White River Junction and Montpelier-Barre, Vt. Southbound the Vermont trip will leave Burlington at 2:05 p. m., arriving in Boston at 4:25 p. m.

Eastbound the Boston-Bangor trip will leave East Boston at 10 a. m. with stops at Portland, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor. Returning, the westbound service will leave Bangor at 2 p. m., with arrival schedules in Boston at 4:30 p. m. The Bar Harbor summer service has been suspended for the winter. Lower fares comparable with rail tariffs between the same points have been inaugurated.

Backs Boy Scouts' Anti-False Alarm Drive



By a Staff Photographer

Fire Chief Herman E. Gutheim of Cambridge

Christmas—Club Savings Biggest Ever

Christmas club saving is that relatively unnoticeable device by which one deposits a small amount every week and suddenly—almost miraculously — about a week before the holiday, he discovers that he has $25 or $g0 or more, to fling about in Yuletide joy spreading.

While Christmas clubbers in Massachusetts were juggling expenses in order to have enough left over for the last nine payments and still have enough for that new winter coat, the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts today recorded a new high mark for Christmas clubs—a total of 239,624 depositors for 1935.

Fuller stockings and bigger Christmas dinners will result from the increase, which has meant a flow of $1,600,000 more than last year into bank vaults for the club period, according to officials.

Metropolitan Boston will have $5,908,881 to spend, or an average of $41.62 for each of the 142,647 savers. This is the highest average in the State, with Worcester, Springfield and Lowell running along in respective order.

The total for the State is $9,571,339, which means an average of $39.94 for the individual club members.

Escaped—Two Inmates Of Deer Island Prison

Two prisoners were reported as escaped from Deer Island House of Correction this morning. It was not known whether the men braved the swift and cold currents that sweep through Shirley's Gut at this time of year—the tide was in—or whether they still lurked about the island. Guards were conducting a thorough search today.

Neil Yhulman of Revere, serving a year for larceny of an automobile and Leo F. Delage of Canton also convicted of larceny, were reported missing. Both men faced other charges when their present terms expired.

Fire—City Hall Has a Slight Blaze

City Hall workers and visitors were disturbed this afternoon when smoke billowed out of the fourth floor annex room which houses the blueprint department. A wire became short circuited in a copying machine and ignited some webbing. The damage was slight and no valuable records were lost. The fire was extinguished with little effort.

McCartin—Confirmed For Compensation Board

Confirmation of the recent appointment of M. Joseph McCartin as secretary of the Unemployment Compensation Commission was made today by the Governor's Council. The commission was recently formed to set up the new unemployment insurance machinery. Mr. McCartin has recently resigned his $6000 a year job as director of the New England Labor Relations Board to accept the new $5700 post.

Federal Cash to Pay For 35,000-Acre Park In Eastern Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Purchase of approximately 35,000 acres of land in the Braggs Hill area for the establishment of a playground and game and fish reservation will start Nov. 15. Charles Kilpatrick, project manager for the eastern Oklahoma forestry, fish and game, grazing and recreational project, said that allocation of $600,530 by the resettlement administration for land purchase and development would enable him and members of his staff then to begin work in building the finest playgrounds in the Southwest.

Mr. Kilpatrick also announced that the RRA has allocated $350,130 for the development of land in the eastern Muskogee County project. Farmers on this land will be "resettled" on new farms either in Muskogee or Wagoner Counties.

Center of the new field will be a five-mile lake to be built in the mountains near the present city of Braggs. Surrounding it will be hundreds of cabins which will be rented at a nominal cost. The RRA proposes to create a score of other small lakes ranging in size from five to 20 acres, their use being dedicated both to recreation and conservation.

Rural Electrification Pushed in Carolinas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Duke Power Company plans to complete construction on approximately 500 miles of rural lines in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas by Jan. 1, according to E. C. Marshall, vice-president of the company.

This will be part of the huge rural electrification program which the company has had under way for some time. Mr. Marshall said that the company so far this year had erected 473.3 miles of rural lines. Mr. Marshall declared that there is no question that the company will authorize the building of another 500 miles of rural lines in the Piedmont section next year.

False Fire Alarms Drop in Cambridge By Poster Campaign

Halloween false alarms in Cambridge have so decreased since the initial use eight years ago of Boy Scout warning posters that they are no longer a worry to that city's fire department. The posters remind funsters planning to send in an alarm that "A False Alarm May Cost a Human Life—Think It Over Before Pulling the Lever," and have been responsible for the reduction of the number of false turnouts from an average of eight on previous Halloweens to only six in all the last seven years.

Boy Scouts, under the direction of John D. Crowley, chairman of the Scout Civic Service Committee, have the signs printed and each year post them several days in advance on the 300 fire alarm boxes in Cambridge.

The poster campaign was conceived by the Civic Service Committee of the Cambridge Boy Scouts in 1927, when a fireman was seriously injured in answering a false alarm, and instituted the following year. It has been repeated each Halloween since, with results so pleasing that Fire Chief Hermann Gutheim is promoting the idea for adoption by fire departments in other cities.

Chief Gutheim suggested the plan to the Brockton and Quincy chiefs last year, and says their departments had similar posters printed, which were given to the Boy Scout organizations in those cities for distribution.

Alberta Coal Probe Uncovers Dumping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—Information with regard to the dumping of coal in the Winnipeg market at prices far below cost by coal producers in the United States was given at a recent Calgary session of the Alberta coal probe, of which Sir Montague Barlow of England is the commissioner.

W. R. Kell, secretary of the Western Canada Fuel Association, testified that this American coal was sold at a decided loss in order to keep Alberta coal out of the Winnipeg market. He also stated that Alberta collieries could not get a fair share of the Ontario market, as "coolie" coal from French Indo-China was selling in Toronto at a competitive price.

In dealing with the question of dumped coal in the Manitoba market, Howard Stutchbury, Alberta trade commissioner, informed Sir Montague that, while it was impossible to verify cost prices from American mines, coal from the United States had been sold in Winnipeg at prices which could not net the producer more than 15 cents a ton, after the costs for handling and transportation had been deducted.

Coutremarsh Outlines Presidential Platform

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30 (AP)—Joseph A. Coutremarsh of Lebanon, who recently announced he was a candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention to nominate himself as President, issued an open letter to the public today outlining his views no current problems.

He said he favored the old-age pension of $60 a month for persons 60 years or older, a minimum wage scale of $30 a week, a currency plan under which $30,000,000 would be issued in paper money. This additional currency he would distribute to "rich and poor alike."

He favored a national lottery to raise funds for federal expenses, does not believe in a large army or navy, and would abolish airplanes and submarines as weapons in war.

Mr. Coutremarsh has several times sought office in New Hampshire on the Democratic ticket. He was one-time candidate for the nomination to the United State Senate, and later ran for Congressman. He was never, however, nominated for a major office.

PWA Injunction Hearing Grant Postponed to Nov. 4

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—On petition of the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation, Chief Justice A. A. Wheat of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, today postponed until Nov. 4 the hearing on a permanent injunction to restrain Secretary Ickes from making $163,635 PWA loan and grant to Brandon, Vt.

OLD HOMESTEAD MUSICAL CLOCK
WBZ
8:15 A. M.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Spotlight Revue: so-	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"...	Sports Matinee....
5:15	loists; orchestra....	Gang; variety....	Football school....	Sports Matinee....
5:30	"The Singing Lady";	Tom Mix sketch...	"Jack Armstrong".	Sports Matinee....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Og, Son of Fire..
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Magoogie Family.....	News; feature.....	Sport comment....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features.....	News programs....	Quartet; music....	Report; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Speaker; sketch...	Soloist; quartet....	Voices," sketch...
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Healy Stamp Club....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Hawaiian music..	Political talk.....
7:30	"Lum and Abner"....	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch..	Eddie Dooley.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	Musical Moments.	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	"Rendezvous": solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Master of Mystery;
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily," dramatic sk.	America; drama..	dramatic sketch..
8:30	"House of Glass";	String or.; soloists	Burns and Allen;	Political talk.....
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	Three Merry Men.	Ted Husing; orch.	Music for Today..
9:00	'John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons; chorus;	Stevens's Orch.....
9:15	and His Neighbors'..	night; Fred Allen	Kostelanetz Orch.	Male quartet.....
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	Ray Noble's Orch-	"Sinfonietta"; or..
9:45	Sing"; sketch.....	loists; orchestra .	estra; vocal trio..	News Service.....
10:00	American Legion	Frank Crumit; so-	Political talk.....	Lud Gluskin's
10:15	Band; speaker.....	loists; orchestra.	Political talk.....	Orchestra; soloist
10:30	Hollywood Gossip....	"Me and the Boy	Dramatized news..	"Sweet Music"....
10:45	Oriental Orchestra....	Friends"; vocal..	Spotlight Revue...	F. B. Kellogg.....
11:00	Reports; news; Joe	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Dailey's Orchestra
11:15	Rines's Orchestra...	Sports; music.....	Mal Hallet's Orch.	"Public Opinion".
11:30	Luigi Romanelli and	Joe Reichman &	Perley Stevens and	Herbie Kay and
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, Greenfield Village Chapel chorus.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; soloist; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; holiday story; elementary natural science.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
4:30 WBZ, Radio Guild; Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon"; comedy; songs; melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Hour; Mary Boland; Josephine Baker; Eddie Garr; Will Aubrey.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WAAB, Little Symphony Orchestra concert; Garfield Swift, baritone.
8:30 WBZ, Smith College program; Gilbert Ross, violinist.
8:30 WNAC, Jane Froman, contralto; concert orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ, America's Town Meeting; William Randolph Hearst, Clark Eichelberger, Dorothy Thompson, speakers.
9:30 WNAC, "To Arms for Peace"; talk, William Green, pres., A. F. of L.; George Gershwin; sketch; "Prelude to War"; Deems Taylor; chorus; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Eleanor Powell; Yale Glee Club; Ernest Hutcheson; Helen Jepson; Durelle Alexander; King's Men.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of news.
10:50 WBZ, Mildred Dilling, concert harpist.

Utility Appraisal Under PWA Asked In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30—A sweeping investigation and revaluation of all electric power companies in Rhode Island, designed to fix a new rate base, has been proposed as a State WPA project by the State Division of Public Utilities, it was revealed last night by Frederick A. Young, chief of the division.

Mr. Young estmates that the project would cost $230,000 and would provide 452,000 man-hours of employment—equivalent to giving 214 men and women steady work for 12 months. Under the plan the federal agency would bear the major portion of the cost and the State would be required to put up only $26,120.

Reasonable Rates

The program was revealed for the first time last night when Mr. Young issued a long statement explaining the work of his department since he took office a few months ago. He conceded that the "paramount job" faced by him was to investigate public utilities to insure reasonable rates, proper service and financial stability, but pointed out that his division was hampered so far by lack of funds. The General Assembly at the last session passed resolutions recommending investigations of all the electric companies, but appropriated no funds for carrying out the investigations.

"The $230,000 asked for the proposed project is not excessive," Mr. Young says in his statement, "in view of the large amounts spent in recent years by utility companies themselves for appraisals of their properties."

Approved by Governor

His formal application for the sum was made last July, he explained, but he has not been informed yet whether this project is included in the $12,000,000 worth of WPA projects for Rhode Island which were approved last week by President Roosevelt. The project has the approval of Governor Green and the Governor has arranged for the transfer of the state's share of the financing to be made available for the utilities division.

During the past seven months, Mr. Young says, rate reductions in Rhode Island have been established which will mean annual savings of more than $550,000 for the consumers in Rhode Island.

The statement indicated that part of the investigation will be concerned with studying the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, which serves an area including 187,000 persons in Pawtucket, Central Falls and adjacent towns. Pawtucket already has appropriated $10,000 to inquire into the affairs of this company and Thomas P. McCoy, city auditor in Pawtucket and bitter of Governor Green's administration, has charged repeatedly that the State has been lax in its attitude toward the utilities.

While he did not mention Mr. McCoy by name, Mr. Young declared that his proposed investigation would serve "as an answer to the unfounded criticism of persons who have a selfish end to serve."

Lodge's Grandson If Elected Will Fight League in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY, Mass., Oct. 30—Developments since the League of Nations was organized have proved right the United States' decision to remain a non-member, Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican candidate for the United States Senate, declared today in an exclusive Monitor interview.

If elected, Mr. Lodge will carry to the Senate the same anti-League program as that upon which his grandfather, the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, defeated the original efforts to force the nation into the League, he declared.

"Membership in the League of Nations," Mr. Lodge explained, "would be a detriment to the United States' efforts to remain at peace. It is a system whereby a war may be started to stop a war and it is best that the United States have nothing to do with such a system."

Shuns Reflected Glory

The state Representative, while backing his grandfather on the League of Nations issue, denied that he will run on his relative's reputation or that he will support every issue favored by the former Senator.

"But," he said, "I firmly believe that we should divorce ourselves entirely from European disputes, inasmuch as they certainly will threaten the peace of our country."

Mr. Lodge appears to be even a more complete isolationist than his grandfather. The latter believed in American possession of the Philippins, while his grandson, if elected, plans to urge immediate withdrawal of United States protection from the islands.

"The present setup in the Philippines is impossible," he stated. "We have responsibility without authority.

Tremendous Liability

"The islands are a tremendous military and naval liability, as we have the responsibility of defense and our army and navy are not powerful enough to conduct this defense. We must withdraw at the end of 10 years. It would be wiser for us to withdraw now and eliminate this danger to our peace."

The Representative believes that every effort should be made to keep the United States completely neutral in the event of any major war. That neutrality he would protect by urging the American traders to drop all business with belligerents even at the expense of millions in trade losses. He would have the American Government withdraw all protection from traders who insist upon menacing American peace by serving belligerents.

Needs Public Backing

But, he explained, for such a policy to be successful the American people themselves must want it. Without public opinion to support the trade sacrifice, it would be a futile attempt.

Of course, he added, if we do not allow trade we are certain to penalize some ports and, he said, the "desise to trade is a basic desire, which conflicts with another desire to defend oneself."

Mr. Lodge is toying with the idea of a self-contained nation. He is not yet certain which side of the case he is ready to support. In the interest of peace he feels a self-contained policy is desirable, but economically he sees the shortcomings. But, perhaps, he said, the United States may come to a situation where it would rather forgo economic opportunities to insure peace.

On Issues Alone

He said today that he plans to conduct his campaign on issues alone. He insisted that personalities are out completely.

It is understood that he will abide by the decision of the Republican pre-primary convention. If he fails to obtain convention favor, it is believed, he will withdraw, rather than attempt to defeat the convention nominee. Such a course would leave him free to attempt re-election to the State House of Representatives, but friends say he will retire from politics for a time.

Among the issues at which he plans to hammer during the next few months are alleged federal discriminations against Massachusetts and New England, the Administration's attempts to stir up factionalism and its spending policies.

Charges Discrimination

Mr. Lodge charges that the Administration has discriminated against Massachusetts in the matter of federal relief and the processing tax particularly. In addition, he says, it has attempted to stir up people in one section against the people in another as a means to obtain political support.

"Such a policy," he said, "is holding the country back. We need unity in the United States more than anything else," he insisted, "and yet the Federal Government is doing everything possible to prevent this unity."

Mr. Lodge plans also to attack the Government unemployment relief operations. Despite all the money spent, he said, no unemployment census has been compiled.

All Words, Few Results

"We do not know yet how many persons are unemployed, and what the work needs are. The Federal Government has shown such a desire for sloganism that the hard work of bringing opportunities and the men together has been neglected."

He also objects to the "tremendous outpouring of press-agentry from Washington. It is the censor of profusion. The Government's side of the question is so easy to obtain that a person does not get a fair presentation of the issues."

Numerous old political observers view Mr. Lodge's fight as a losing battle, but there are others who are beginning to give him a real chance, especially since the Democrats have suffered several setbacks in recent special and municipal elections.

His biggest immediate stumbling block appears to be Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton, who may shortly announce his senatorial candidacy. There is, however, also a possibility that the Mayor may run for the post in the United States House of Representatives now held by Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, a Democrat. This move would help Mr. Lodge tremendously.

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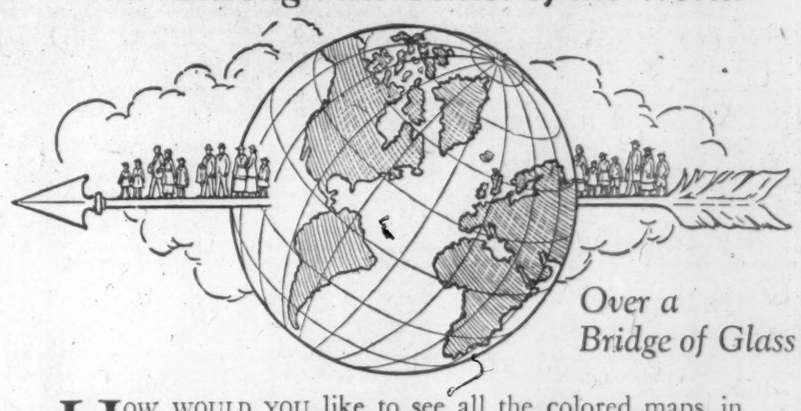

Over a Bridge of Glass

HOW WOULD YOU like to see all the colored maps in your old geography books suddenly come out of their covers and take their places on a huge glass world, while you stand at the earth's center and watch them? Such a marvel has already taken place in the

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Disbar Scheme Branded by Ely As Revolution

Denouncing the threat of disbarment against 58 lawyers of the American Liberty League as another indication of "an American revolution by stealth" former Gov. Joseph B. Ely today defended his action and that of his colleagues in declaring the Wagner Labor Relations Act unconstitutional.

Mr. Ely was one of the 58 members of the Liberty League who handed down an official opinion on the act, for which these lawyers will face disbarment charges at the convention of the American Bar Association in Columbus, Ohio, on Nov. 17.

Right to Express Opinion

"If we are going to have a revolution here, let's have one open and above-board," the former Governor insisted, "instead of beating around the bush and trying to curb freedom of speech by under-cover methods."

Mr. Ely added that if he, as a member of the Bar Association, had no longer the right to express an honest opinion, either individually or in consonance with a group of other lawyers than "he would rather not be a member of the Bar Association."

Questionnaire Method Used

As one of the most vigorous critics of new-deal policies in the country today, Mr. Ely felt that the action to be taken against himself and the other 57 lawyers was purely political; inspired, he said, by a new-deal technique of throttling individual rights. At the same time, the action appeared to him as a weak attempt to defend the policies of the Administration, as represented by the Wagner act.

He explained that the opinion handed down by the 58 lawyers was the result of a questionnaire circulated in the same way that voters are solicited, to ascertain legislative policy. He said it was wholly within his rights as an American citizen to proffer such opinion.

Policy of Association

Members of the Bar Association attacking the 58 lawyers adopted the stand that they could not express group opinions in such a way as to suggest the legal policy of the association.

That idea was held ridiculous by Mr. Ely. Nothing but politics, he declared, could stir up such an argument.

"The people should understand," said Mr. Ely, "that this country is engaged in a revolution by stealth that is undermining American ideals. As long as we have a Constitution, it should be supported and upheld. If our policies are to be changed, let them be changed directly by vote of the people and not by machinations of politicians."

Notified of Hearing

The league's committee facing the direct fire of disbarment charges includes, in addition to Mr. Ely, James M. Beck, former member of Congress, Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, and John W. Davis, former candidate for the Presidency.

Notification of the projected hearing to be held at Columbus was received by former Gov. Ely today. It is understood that all the 58 lawyers have been commanded to attend. They will be specifically charged with releasing an official legal opinion on the Wagner law prior to the pending Supreme Court ruling on its validity.

Springfield Race Track Reports $25,000 Loss

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 30 (AP)—Lou Smith, managing director of Agawam Park, which closed its first racing-season yesterday, announced a loss from the initial meeting of around $25,000. He added that this showing was fully as good as had been expected.

The amount wagered up to today, the 25th day of the meet, was announced as $3,911,943, giving an average of $125,497. This, according to Mr. Smith, did not give the track operators an even break.

Christian Science Lecture By Peter V. Ross Nov. 1

A noonday lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., Friday, Nov. 1, at 12:15 p. m., in the Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

This lecture will also be radiocast over station WHDH (830 kilocycles).

Col. Spalding Transferred

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The War Department yesterday ordered Col. George R. Spalding to duty as division engineer of the North Atlantic Division with headquarters in New York. Colonel Spalding is on duty now at Fort Belvoir, Va.

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N. E. Governors Take Up Study To Aid New Haven Road

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Governors' conference called by Gov. Theodore Green and attended by chief executives or official representatives of all New England States and of the New England Council convened today at the State House for a discussion of the New Haven Railroad's application for reorganization under the bankruptcy act.

Before the conferees settled down to discussion of the railroad's financial situation, Governor Green announced that the purpose of the meeting was to attempt to preserve the road's service unimpaired and protect investors.

Besides the officials who previously had notified Governor Green they would be present, Attorney General Hartigan of Rhode Island and Dudley Harmon, executive secretary of the New England Council, will sit in at the private conference which is expected to last most of the afternoon.

Others present were: Governor Green, George L. Crooker of the Governor's Railroad Committee, Governor Cross of Connecticut, Governor Smith of Vermont, former Governor Rolland Spalding of New Hampshire, Acting Governor Joseph Hurley of Massachusetts, E. Kent Hubbard of Connecticut, Edmund L. Dolan of Massachusetts, William N. Campbell of Maine, and Frank J. McArdle, representing Governor Brann of Maine.

Providence's Plea For Deeper Harbor Heard by Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30—Officials of state and city and representatives of industry recommended further deepening of Providence Harbor and better facilities for maritime commerce at a hearing yesterday conducted by the Board of Army Engineers here.

Speakers were unanimous in their opinion that a deeper channel and improved docking facilities would be of immeasurable benefit to navigation and to this port, one of the largest in New England.

Maj. Frank S. Nolan, port agent, reported that since the first of the year three corporations have sought facilities at the port, and he is assured that in the near future a new ship line will make regular calls at Providence.

"It is common knowledge," he said, "that a reallocation of the U. S. Government ships in foreign trade is to be made. Providence, with a 35-foot channel (as contemplated), would then be in a position to press a strong claim, based on its situation in a densely settled area and its many varied industries, for these new ship lines."

Springfield Bond Issue Sold at Record Figure

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 30 (AP)—Springfield's $600,000 five-year bond issue to finance municipal relief and WPA expenditures for the remainder of the year was sold today at the most favorable rate ever obtained by the city for an issue covering such a period.

A Hartford (Conn.) banking house quoted the best figure of 1¼ per cent interest with a premium of $3750, which brings the net rate to only a few thousandths more than 1 per cent. Fourteen bids representing 25 concerns, since a number bid jointly, were made, all on the basis of 1¼ per cent interest plus varying premiums.

Appointment of Bingham To Security Post Hinted

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30 (AP)—An authoritative source here said last night that Robert Bingham, Manchester attorney and chairman of the New Hampshire Commission on Interstate Compacts, had accepted appointment as counsel to the Federal Social Security Board in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Bingham, associated in law practice in Manchester with Allan M. Wilson, Republican leader of the House of Representatives, served as legislative adviser to former Gov. John G. Winant, who is chairman of the Social Security Board.

Winchester Verger Talks on Cathedral

An opportunity to learn of the wonders of Winchester Cathedral, burial place of Saxon kings and one of the most beautiful of medieval cathedrals, will be presented first-hand tonight when Albert J. Adams, verger of the cathedral, speaks at the Episcopal church of Winchester, Mass. The lecture will be repeated on Nov. 7 at Christ Church in Cambridge.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate east to southeast winds.

Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire—Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in the south portion.

Vermont—Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Thursday; slightly colder tonight.

Massachusetts—Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Thursday, slightly cooler in the extreme northwest portion, and slightly warmer on the north coast tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate east shifting to south east winds over the north portion, and fresh southeast and south over the south portion; weather overcast with occasional rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	62	New Orleans	72	84
Bermuda	70	76	New York	62	68
Chicago	50	60	Norfolk	66	78
Denver	26	70	Philadelphia	62	72
Helena	-6	8	St. Louis	50	70
Jacksonville	66	84	St. Paul	56	68
Kansas City	64	76	San Francisco	48	56
Los Angeles	72	84	Washington	58	70
Miami	78	80			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 30.
B—Maximum Oct. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:40 p. m., height, 10 feet.
Thursday, 1:15 a. m., height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:11 p. m.

Buying a Home for $40 a Month

Drive on mortgage racket first step by FHA to stimulate home building among average-salaried workers in Boston area and thus aid revival of business.

Striking at mortgage usury, said to have developed into a "racket" of nationwide proportions, Federal Housing experts today started a campaign in Boston to break down public skepticism that has been built around the word "mortgage" during the last few years.

Part of the federal drive will be to tell the man of average salary and $1000 to $2000 in the bank how he can become a home owner. In this way, the Boston district will be included in a national program to clear the decks for stimulating building trades, the foundation stone in President Roosevelt's recovery plans.

Federal Mortgage Plan

The federal mortgage insurance plan allows amortization of the mortgage principal on a 20-year basis, if desired. Payments also include taxes and fire insurance, providing a single monthly payment for these several items.

The man with $1000 to $2000 can obtain a loan of $4000 on a $5000 home, paying $40 a month to carry his mortgage. In case of emergency, the Government unburdens the bank of the mortgage, holding the property until a good price can be commanded. Thus banks are enjoined from unloading property on the market at ridiculously low prices.

Embittered Home Buyers

"President Roosevelt," said David G. Casem, staff executive for the National Housing Administration, "is not unmindful of the fact that the past financial cataclysm has embittered home buyers who through no fault of their own or of those who loaned the money, have lost their homes.

"Hence we have developed a scientific plan of mortgage amortization to protect the banks and the home buyers against future financial depressions. The trouble has been with the mortgages, many of which have become too heavy to carry. No one knew until the depression how weak the system was."

Chicanery Eliminated

Various other evils are hit at by the Housing Act. Said Mr. Casem, "The act strikes out at mortgage usury, has made second mortgage rackets unnecessary and at the same time eliminated the chicanery and skull-duggery that was often characteristic. It organized the most intelligent appraising system for home mortgage appraising yet devised. It provided channels for the safe and convenient flow of capital into and out of home mortgage investment. It insured the risks, made mortgages again attractive to private capital, and made financing available on a sensible, long-term basis to the home buyer as never before.

"One has but to contemplate a moment to realize that a new and significant force has crept into the residential construction field of America. Indeed, it has come upon us, as one builder said, in such a rapid and yet highly efficient manner that many are still prone to disbelieve or discredit its advantages.

FHA Here to Stay

"The National Housing Act is here to stay and will become a permanent basis of realty financing in this country as well as the home-owner's guide and protection in the years ahead. It is a force to be taken full advantage of both by the builder and the buying public. During the past nine months, a short period indeed, it has completely changed the complexion of residential construction."

Building contracts, says the Bureau of Business Conditions, a division of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, show that in the first eight months this year total building contracts were 41.4 per cent larger than the corresponding period last year. A further breakdown of these statistics shows clearly that residential contracts were mainly responsible for the increase.

Existing Condition

Prior to the advent of the National Housing Act, said Mr. Casem, the builder-developer's lot was one of anxiety over whether a home would sell or not. "Today," the Washington expert said, "he feels assured of a ready sale. Buyers are anxious to procure a home while the market is in their favor. The eyes of everyone engaged in the home-building industry are focused on the impetus already given and financial men in many parts of the country see in it the acceleration of national recovery.

"The protective features of the FHA, including adherence by builders to a standard of requirements, caused an immediate response with funds for loans. The home-buying public has sensed the benefits of purchasing homes protected by FHA vigorous supervision and the benefits of a steady, easy, all-in-one amortizing payment plan. A combination of these has developed a sound, active market that is steadily increasing as each month goes by."

Profile of President Reported on New Stamp

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 30 (AP)—The new Boulder Dam commemorative stamp, in the opinion of Harold B. Geary, Gloucester high school teacher, contains a likeness of President Roosevelt.

By placing the stamp side-ways and using a magnifying glass, Mr. Geory says, the President's profile is clearly defined in the upper left hand corner.

Highways to Be Beautified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—Highways are to be beautified in the four Pennsylvania counties adjoining Philadelphia, under plans disclosed by John H. Rankin, local WPA director. In this area he hopes to add another 1000 men to the 7800 Philadelphians already engaged in road work. Ten special trains loaded with these workers pull out of city stations each day.

By a Staff Photographer

David G. Casem
FHA Expert, Who Explains Advantages of Federal Housing Act to Prospective Home Builders

What's Going On in the Arts

The Five Days' Splendor

GALA with all the trimmings was the opening of Colonel de Basil's Ballet Russe at the Opera House last evening. Whatever is said in the following paragraphs in a merely critical capacity, the visit of this company is a treat, affluent and eventful, and no one should miss at least one taste of the manifold pleasures it has to offer.

The revival of "Schéhérazade," produced for the first time in many years at the company's New York première this season, was the novelty. A pantomime-spectacle it is, less interesting for its dancing than for its Bakst resplendency of setting and costume and its Rimsky-Korsakoffian gorgeousness of rhythm and tonal color. Perhaps more could have been made of those rhythms choreographically. The ballet is arranged "after Fokine" and not exactly as Fokine devised it. Lubov Tchernicheva (formerly of the Diaghileff company) mimed Zobeide with insinuating regard for the emotional implications. Yurek Shabelevsky, scheduled for the role of the Favorite Slave, was unable to appear. Thus the great leap from the top of the staircase, ending in a grand plié, was omitted. Massine danced the role with less of the barbarism and power than is usually associated with it.

But if Massine missed the golden magnificence of the Favorite Slave he was eminently right in the role of the Miller in "The Three-Cornered Hat." As his modernity of outlook is reflected in the choreography, so his perpetual freshness and keenness as a dancer is expressed in this role. His soli and pas de deux with Toumanova (the Miller's Wife) were deft and delicious. Toumanova is developing in style and finish, and as an actress. Lichine is wasted as the Corregidor, a part which any character dancer unequipped with Lichine's classical facility could do. This five-star gem—of Massine choreography, Picasso painting and costume and de Falla music, not to forget Don Pedro Antonio de Alarcón who wrote the original fable and Martinez Sierra who drew the scenario from it—was the chef d'oeuvre of the evening.

It could well have changed places with the closing ballet, "Aurora's Wedding." The traditional Petipa ballet-concert in costume, with its set periods of applause, is technically exciting. It is enjoyable for a certain expected elegance of execution and for its enchanting fairyism. The "Blue Bird" divertissement suffered for the absence of Roland Guérard (also indisposed) so that even the ethereal Riabouchinska was a little dulled in performance. Guérard endows the role with a blithe spontaneity, an ineffable spirit of joy that evades the handsome and accomplished Lichine. Lichine's Blue Bird seems to say, "See how many cabrioles and entre chats and jetés and tours en l'air I can do." Guérard's Blue Bird lifts you up on soaring, impersonal wing. Baronova, superb on her pointes, charming in adagio, but sometimes making her preparations a little too evident, was the Aurora.

Antal Dorati conducted "The Three-Cornered Hat" and Efrem Kurtz the other two ballets. M. L.

Catherine Richardson

AT THE Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square there is a large display of portraits painted by Catherine Richardson.

It is an odd observation that portrait exhibitions, despite their subject content, are generally solemn. Painters seem to dwell upon the serious moods of their sitters, and they select colors of dark and conservative nature to characterize them. There is something in the nature of pigment which darkens the natural luminosity of skin, dulls the luster in hair and drags down all the high lights in costume and adornment. Catherine Richardson's likenesses are very enjoyable for the fact that they make an exception to the custom in portraiture. The Robert C. Vose Galleries look very social and cheerful; the models appear very spirited and the collection, apprehended generally, reveals a painter who enjoys her job immensely.

For models Catherine Richardson has had persons noted socially, most of them possessing fine clothes and ornaments which help to make a picture attractive. The painter has handled all the decorative gadgets, the jewels and fashionable neckware and flowers, so that they add that necessary touch emphasized in fashion magazines. She has a woman's eye for detail, and for the enhancing power of the properly placed detail. Yet it is interesting to note that Miss Richardson does not dwell too fixedly on the detail, or even make it prominent.

Generally the countenances are animate. Most of them reveal individuality; some disclose the painter's utter want of inspiration—and that is tragic for the maker of likenesses. Miss Richardson's predilection for white and tonalities keyed up high yields excellent results. She is spared the macabre quality of the overspread shadow, and she gains immediately an atmosphere of youthfulness and levity. Occasionally she works into a richer palette, drifting into delicate shades of rose and violet. The result is very appealing. D. A.

Debate on Profits Stirs Unitarians

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30 (AP)—The profit motive as an incentive to industrial progress involved the American Unitarian Association conference in warm debate here yesterday.

Herbert C. Parsons, of Boston, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, precipitated the discussion when he termed the profit motive "the great moving force behind the industrial development of our country."

Mr. Parsons got quick responses from Dr. Everett M. Baker, of Providence, R. I., and Dr. Palfrey Perkins, of Boston. Dr. Baker declared it "a fallacy to explain and defend the profit motive as necessary," and Dr. Perkins asserted it "curious that only in business is the profit motive considered essential."

Democratic Keynote Awaited From Cross

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—A "national subscription dinner" at which a cover charge of $25 per plate will be made, to raise a fund for a contribution to the Democratic National Committee, will be held by the state Democratic Party in New Haven on Nov. 9.

Members of the state central committee, announcing plans for the dinner last night, said that Gov. Wilbur L. Cross will sound the keynote of the state campaign and of the national campaign in Connecticut.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Berengaria	New York, Oct. 31	Oct. 31, 1:00 pm	Oct. 31, 8:00 pm
American Trader*	New York, Nov. 1	Oct. 31, 8:00 pm	Nov. 1, 12 noon
Lafayette*	New York, Nov. 2	Nov. 1, 8:00 pm	Nov. 2, 8:00 am
Conte di Savoia**	New York, Nov. 2	Nov. 1, 8:00 pm	Nov. 2, 9:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco—Nov.6	Nov. 1, 4:00 pm	Nov. 1, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco—Nov. 12	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro—Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jackson	Seattle, Nov. 9	Nov. 4, 4:00 pm	Nov. 4, 7:30 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
**Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

People Demand Dine Dance Ban In Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 1)

present to the General Assembly to aid the license boards movement.

The Central Falls Real Estate Taxpayers' Association has also come out in favor of the ministers' program. Through their spokesman, Frederick Moosette, the taxpayers charged that "the dine and dance places were the ruination of many young people."

Students Patronize Places

He said that although the law provides that all minors be barred from these drinking establishments that "students, 17 and 18 years old, are the most numerous of the patrons."

The taxpayers not only have conducted an investigation of their own but have pointed out objectionable places to the police.

In an effort to check the "dine and dance" establishments, the licensing board of towns, several months ago, began to charge a license fee for restaurants providing dancing, with an orchestra furnishing music. Many violators of this rule have been found, police say.

The restaurants were said to have used phonograph or radio music for the dancers and these instruments were shut off when police or inspectors were reported in the vicinity.

High Temperature Mark Struck in Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30 (AP)—The temperature rose to 70 degrees yesterday, the hottest for this date in the 30 years of the United States Weather Bureau office here.

Boston Events

Tonight

BALLET RUSSE (Boston Opera House). "Carnaval," "Thamar" and "Beau Danube." 8:30.

Music

BOSTON UNIVERSITY—College of Music, recital by faculty members in all-Brahms program, including vocal and instrumental compositions, public invited. Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8.

N. E. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Concert by Conservatory Orchestra, Walter Goodrich, conductor, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Theaters

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Melodrama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer Prize play with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

EXETER—Janet Gaynor and Henry Fonda in "The Farmer Takes a Wife." 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Welcome Home," with James Dunn and Arline Judge. 2, 4:47, 7:50. Tomorrow: Glenda Farrell and Sybil Jason in "Little Big Shot." Laurel and Hardy in "Bonnie Scotland."

FINE ARTS—"Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles, 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10. "Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony. Newsreel. Mont Saint Michel.

UNIVERSITY—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "The Thin Man." 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. "My Heart Is Calling." 1:55, 5, 8:05.

BOSTON—Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey in "The Rainmakers." Rhythm Revue with Benny Rubin. 10:55 a. m., 1:44, 4:33, 7:22, 10:11. Tomorrow: May Robson and Henry Armetta in "3 Kids and a Queen." Olsen and Johnson and their new revue "Everything Goes."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Joan Crawford in "I Live My Life." State: 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Also "Pursuit."

UPTOWN—"Big Broadcast of 1936." 2:57, 6:29, 10:01. "The Dark Angel." 1:07, 4:41, 8:15.

MODERN—Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Dr. Socrates." 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "The Dark Angel." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Shipmates Forever," with Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler. Fenway 2:30, 6:16, 9:43. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Harmony Lane." Fenway: 1:10, 4:47, 8:14. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55. Tomorrow: "The Pay Off," with James Dunn, Claire Dodd and Patricia Ellis. Also "Ship Café."

KEITH MEMORIAL—"The Three Musketeers," with Walter Abel, Paul Lukas, Margot Grahame and Ian Keith. 1:52, 3:50, 5:55, 7:55, 10.

TREMONT—Leslie Howard in "Berkeley Square." 9:34 a. m., 12:34, 3:31, 6:28, 9:28. Lew Ayres and Claire Trevor in "Spring Tonic." 11:20 a. m., 2:17, 5:14, 8:14.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Dark Angel." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Welcome Home." 1:55, 5, 8.

METROPOLITAN—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians in musical revue featuring the Ritz Brothers, Cary Grant, Claude Rains and Gertrude Michael in "The Last Outpost." 11:17 a. m., 2:02, 4:47, 7:49, 10:34. Sevitzky's orchestra.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Little Rover," color cartoon: "Prince, King of Dogs," sport reel: "The Peace Conference." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Other Events

POPULAR ERA LECTURES — Brighton High School Center, Warren Street, near Cambridge Street, 7:30: James E. O'Neil on "The Massachusetts Merit System," at Washington Irving School Center, Hawthorne and Poplar Streets, Roslindale, 7:30: W. S. Ambrose on "Protecting the Public From the Automobile," with ERA orchestra, Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue, 7:45: Tyler Street Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street, South Cove, with orchestra, 8.

POPULAR ERA LECTURE—Talk by Clyde S. Cassidy on "Savings Bank Life Insurance," followed by a performance of "Madame Butterfly," by the Brighton-Allston Community Theater, Tyler Street Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street, 8.

ITALIAN CIVIC THEATER—"Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Dodici Anni Dopo," Michelangelo School Center, 60 Charter Street, North End, 7:30.

ERA ORCHESTRA—With vaudeville, English High School, 29 Montgomery Street, South End, 7:30.

SOUTH BOSTON COMMUNITY CHORUS—In co-operation with Norfolk Lodge 48, I. O. O. F., 328 Washington Street, Dorchester, 8.

BOSTON CIVIC OPERA ORCHESTRA—With chorus, Dorchester School Center, High School for Girls, Codman Square, 8.

THE PLANET MARS—Talk by Dr. Loring B. Andrews of the Harvard Observatory in connection with Open Night series of observatory under auspices of Bond Astronomical Club, Concord Avenue, opposite Buckingham Street, Cambridge, 7:30.

HOTEL UNIVERSE—Play by Ford Hall Forum Players, The Barn, 24 Joy Street, 8:30.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Talk by Winfield Schuster of the Governor's Council on "Will Massachusetts Follow Louisiana"; also review of current political book "The Hand Out," by Mrs. J. Hasbrouck Le Fevre, director of the political department; talks by women candidates for election to Boston School Committee; talk by Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., on "City Affairs," Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 11 and 2.

COPLEY-PLAZA—Federation of Garden Clubs, registration, 10; meeting, 11; luncheon, 1; meeting, 2:30.

HOTEL TOURAINE — Luncheons, Lions Club, Castillian Room, 12:15.

BOSTON CIVIC STRING QUARTET—In co-operation with Boston Common Tercentenary, 9 Park Street, 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — Landscape Paintings, guidance by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

CHURCH SOCIETIES CONFERENCE — Auspices of Massachusetts Federation of Women's Church Societies, for presidents and church women, St. Paul's Cathedral, Guild Room, Fifth Floor, morning session 10:30, afternoon session 1:30.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Haigis in G. O. P. Eye

Massachusetts Republican eyes are focused today on Greenfield where resides the man who may startle the Saltonstall forces out of their present confidence that the Republican pre-primary convention is practically in the Speaker's satchel right now.

That man is John W. Haigis, who is digging into piles of letters from friends urging him to run for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. From what he is reading in these letters, the former Secretary of State is deciding whether or not to oppose Representative Leverett Saltonstall and Joseph E. Warner.

It is understood that Mr. Haigis will make his decision within two weeks. He is expected to make an announcement one way or the other at that time at a dinner to be tendered in his honor.

According to some of his close friends, the Saltonstall forces are due for a jolt when Mr. Haigis reveals the extent of his correspondence. They say that there are as many letters from the eastern part of the state as from the western demanding that Mr. Haigis run.

Saltonstall supporters have argued that Mr. Haigis would not have the necessary eastern support, that the former Secretary of State would have only the small voting power of the western part of the state behind him, hardly sufficient to win.

* * *

Convention City

Worcester seems the likely convention city for both the Democrats and Republicans in 1936, just as it was in 1934. Centrally located, only a stone's throw from either Boston or the western Massachusetts cities, the city boasts of one of the best municipal auditoriums in the State. Springfield appears to be the only other convention city possibility. It also has a large municipal auditorium, but politicians believe the city too far from the Cape Cod districts.

The conventions must start before June 15, according to law, so it will not be too long before both parties announce where and when their pre-primary conclaves will be held.

* * *

"Blueblood" Ticket

While convention talk is in the air, it is not at all impossible that the Republicans may place an "all-blueblood" ticket in the field. The material is available and possibly that material can be steered into convention favor.

The "blueblood" with the best chance to date is Leverett Saltonstall, whose chances for the Republican gubernatorial nomination are considered good, as far as the convention is concerned. Perhaps Senator Henry Parkman Jr., whose eyes are said to be on the Governor's chair, could be persuaded to run for Lieutenant Governor.

There are three "blueblood" possibilities for the United States Senate nomination: First, Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., who is already in the field; second, Mayor Sinclair Weeks, who may enter the senatorial field after Jan. 1, and third, Gaspar G. Bacon, who is evidently thirsting for another tilt with Governor Curley. He may enter the senatorial lists, if Governor Curley seeks the Democratic Senate nomination.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline has been mentioned as a possible candidate for State Treasurer. The only post for which a "blueblood" has not yet been considered is that of State Auditor. There are plenty around, so one could easily be drafted.

Such a slate would be effective in Curley-baiting, but it is doubtful if it would have the common appeal necessary to win in the next election. Despite the fact that this "blueblood" ticket is possible, undoubtedly a "common people's" candidate or two will be included to give the ticket balance.

Edgar M. Mills

Merger of Utilities Urged in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—Merger of the Connecticut Electric Service Company, the largest holding company in the state, with the Connecticut Light and Power Company was proposed yesterday at a hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission.

The petition for the merger was filed by the Connecticut Light and Power Company, whose 437,743 shares of common stock having a par value of $100 each are held by the Electric Service Company.

Charles L. Campbell, vice-president and treasurer of the two companies referred to the criticism directed in congressional circles to holding companies and expressed the belief it would be "unwise to continue this holding company in the face of this trend."

Under the terms of the merger as set forth by Mr. Campbell, the only witness at the hearing, the common stock of the Connecticut Light and Power Company would be substituted by a new no-par issue and exchange share for share.

The Public Utilities Commission reserved its decision.

University Course Started For Teachers of Religion

Church school teachers and others interested in religious education are now being given an opportunity to study current progressive procedures in teaching religion in a lecture and discussion course inaugurated this week by Mrs. R. B. Owen at Boston University's School of Religious and Social Work. The course, which meets each Monday for the next 10 weeks, will consider modern tendencies in teaching techniques.

Mrs. Owen, who for eight years has taught at the Shady Hill School and is an authority on progressive educational methods, will give the first six lectures. The last four will be given by Miss Mary Jane Young, present assistant in religious education at the School of Religious and Social Work. Miss Young will also preside at the discussion period following each lecture throughout the course.

Aroostook Women Hear Taxation Talk

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Oct. 30 (AP)—A meeting of the Aroostook County Women's Club last night was told by Miss Catherine Curtis that they must "seek to unite the youth of this county with the older generation in an effort to put our government's house in order."

After a review of taxation affairs and the part women play in the finances of the nation, Miss Curtis said:

"The present tax legislation now being considered in Washington penalizes the small investor who has invested $2000, $3000 or $4000 in the stock of a well-known corporation—far more than it penalizes the big investor—for the big investor—because of his position and capital—very often invests in small corporations not available to the public."

Earlier in the day, Miss Curtis conferred with Republican women in Houlton.

New Merritt Parkway In Connecticut Assured

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—Issuance of $15,000,000 in bonds by Fairfield County to defray the cost of immediate construction of the Merritt Parkway, was assured today. Fairfield County commissioners and legislators voted unanimously late yesterday on a resolution authorizing the bond issue.

The parkway committee of 11 conferred after the meeting, voting to ask John A. MacDonald, State Highway Commissioner, just how much will be needed at once to start the trunk highway. The committee will meet soon again to enter into contracts for the sale of as many of the bonds as will be necessary to begin work.

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Hull Warns Of Danger In War Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

that time it is understood some 28 other countries have stopped arms shipments to Italy.

2. Financial Boycott—The Federal Export-Import Bank led the way in cutting off credits to Italy last summer. The Johnson Act has much the same effect as the proposal to deny loans, now being considered by League powers at Geneva.

3. Boycott of Italian goods—although Geneva opens discussions as to the date on which to begin to apply such sanctions, such a boycott has not yet actually gone into effect. The British election is set for Nov. 14, and one tentative date being considered at Geneva is Nov. 15. What is not generally understood is that, first, the boycott has not yet been put into effect; and (2) that the list of key products which it is proposed to boycott do not include those which the United States exports to Italy in large quantities.

Latest Boycott List

By latest report the boycott list was—rubber, manganese ore, chromium, tin, iron, ferro-manganese, amalgum, tungsten, molybden, radium, aluminum and nickel.

It is pointed out that even England has not stopped, or apparently attempted to stop, such shipments of raw material as that of oil to Italy. Although the British Government is the largest shareholder of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, it is continuing its supplies to Italy, a fact which Mr. Lloyd George has just pointed out.

The State Department sees no need for crossing this particular bridge, for a while at any rate. It has put some pressure against shipments of goods to Italy by announcing Oct. 5 that these go at the shippers' risk.

Blocking Oil Concession

Also, it has used superlegal powers to break up the Standard Oil concession with Ethiopia. Since, October trade figures are not yet available, there is no way of knowing how effective this pressure has been. Furthermore, even the October figures will not be conclusive, for many commitments have been made several months in advance.

As for traveling on belligerent ships, the law offers at least one exception—a three-month leeway for Americans returning from the belligerent country, which would give Americans a theoretical leeway in the passage on ships from Italy till Jan. 5.

To Restrict Purchases

4. The chief League drive is to be a boycott in the purchase of Italian goods. League nations will apparently sell all they want of goods to Italy, except implements of war—as to which the list adopted originally by the United States has been accepted almost word for word and with only minor changes—but will clamp down on purchases.

However, the date for the application of this sanction has not yet been set. It is all still in the future. It is certain that the State Department would have no authority to apply such a sanction for America without legislation.

According to figures given out today, United States purchases from Italy fell to $2,347,374 in September, 1935, against $2,496,508 in September, 1934. For the first nine months of 1935, American imports from Italy were only $23,425,486, as against $25,420,124 in the same period last year.

Is League Stranglehold

Foreign exchange is the vital part of Italy. With an unfavorable trade balance, and with loans and credits shut off save on a private basis, it must either get foreign exchange by sale of goods abroad, or export its dwindling supply of gold.

It is here that the economic noose tightening around Italy's neck will have its effect.

It is the most terrible and implacable weapon that could be applied to a country. Anthony Eden believes that if the League's efforts are only 70 per cent effective they will bring Italy to its knees. It can even be argued that with every sale of goods for cash to Italy, Italy will be that much weakened, for its essential gold reserves must be that much reduced, with no equivalent exchange coming in in return for exports.

Evening the Score

5. Finally, there is the fifth Geneva proposal for mutual assistance among the sanction powers, intended to aid those countries which are affected adversely by their refusal to buy Italian goods. This is relatively the least important of the League proposals, and the United States has no part in it.

As an offset to America's failure to support the fifth proposal, there might be put the abandonment of America's traditional and historic "freedom of the seas" policy, which virtually waives the right of neutrality, and gives League Powers what seems to be a free hand. No greater gift could be offered by a country outside the League, it is held, to the collective action.

So much for respective comparisons of what the League Powers and the United States have done.

United States No Laggard

So far as the League policy has gone to date, it would seem apparent that the United States, in following its own independent course, has kept pace, if not actually being a step or two ahead, of the League action.

The State Department, nevertheless, is being pressed by liberals to put a complete ban on export of raw materials to Italy.

Secretary Hull has made no definite commitment on this matter, though he has again today attempted to discourage all such trade. The State Department is extremely dubious of its legal authority to prevent such exports.

In fact, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, on Aug. 21, and again on Aug. 23, specifically and categorically told the Senate that it was the sense of his committee and its State Department consultants, that no such authority would be employed or existed.

England Still Sells Italy

Another reason for hesitating to cross this bridge at the present time is the uncertainty over the Franco-British peace efforts. Let alone that England itself has not shut off certain raw materials to Italy, why should America take the far-reaching step at just the juncture, when peace may be achieved, it is asked.

Probably no one more than Secretary Hull himself would sympathize with a moral crusade against an aggressor. But it has not yet been clearly shown to the mind of the State Department, that England, and certainly France, would not be prepared to compromise with the aggressor, or "buy it off" from its attack on Ethiopia, under favorable circumstances.

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Unit Cost of ABC's Sought In New Survey of Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Owen D. Young, internationally known industrialist and economist, today heads a committee, financed by a $500,000 grant from the General Education Board, a Rockefeller foundation, to conduct a statewide inquiry into the character and cost of public education in order "to get the kind of information the taxpayer is entitled to."

Simultaneously, a city-wide survey of salaries paid to administrative officials of the New York City school system was launched, with Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the Board of Aldermen, and Raymond V. Ingersoll, borough president of Brooklyn, as a special committee making the inquiry. This committee will co-operate with the Board of Education in the survey, which will be confined to administrative positions and will not include teachers.

LaGuardia Controls Board

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia now has majority control of the Board of Education, since the vacancy left by the passing of Ralph McKee makes for four "Fusion" votes out of a group of seven. Mr. McKee's successor, who must be a resident of Staten Island, has not yet been appointed.

The personnel of Mr. Young's committee has not been completed, but it was said that William J. Wallin of Yonkers, and John Lord O'Brian of Buffalo would assist him. Both are members of the Board of Regents, of which Mr. Young also is a member.

Mr. Young has frequently come to the aid of the "little red schoolhouse" when it was in distress. He is vitally interested in education and built the central district schoolhouse in Van Hornesville, N. Y., his native town. It cost him $500,000, and he gave it to the village.

Two Year Survey

The inquiry he will head will require two years, Mr. Young said. In order to get an "independent and objective" perspective, persons from outside the State will probably be called in to complete the analysis.

The State Department of Education will not be used in making the survey, but, as a matter of fact, will be one of the subjects of the survey, he emphasized.

"It doesn't do any harm to an organization to have competent people from the outside look at it to see how it is functioning," Mr. Young said at a press conference following the announcement of the survey yesterday. "We are going to try to discover what the unit costs are and to list everything in the curriculum on a cost basis."

Mr. Young explained that the list of costs would be in the order of importance as educators see it, such as A, B, C, etc. This would provide a clarified statement of public school expenses to present to parents and taxpayers in general, he said.

Educational Menu

"'This is your menu,' we can say to the taxpayer," Mr. Young told reporters. "You will see listed the price of each dish—the old dishes by actual computation; the new dishes by estimate. It is for you to say what you want. Then, when the bill comes in, you will have no quarrel, since you yourself have given the order.'"

He emphasized his view that the depression was not the chief cause of all the issues involved, but that it had advanced the date at which the problem must be met.

"The question is whether we're giving what we ought to give to the youngsters of school age," he added.

Secondary Education

Mr. Young held that particularly in the secondary schools, where young persons between the age of 16 and 20 have been kept in school because of the scarcity of employment, had the needs increased. Secondary school attendance rose from 207,556 to 613,137, or 195 per cent, between the years of 1920 and 1934, he said.

"From 1922 to 1932, total current school expenditures, including those from bonded indebtedness, practically doubled," he continued. "From 1932 to 1934 such expenditures decreased about 8½ per cent a year. School revenues fell off chiefly because taxpayers were unable to keep their tax payments at the 1930 level."

The increased demand which adults were making for education under the public school system was another reason for the study, he said.

Johnson Is Asked To Become 'Tsar' Of Dress Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, one-time head of the National Recovery Administration, is today considering an offer by the United Dress Manufacturers' Association to become "tsar" of the dress industry in the United States at a salary reported to be $60,000 a year.

Reports that General Johnson had been asked to take this post were confirmed by Samuel Oxhorn, president of the association, here today. He declined, however, to say what the job would pay.

"While we have not reached a point where a definite agreement has been reached, General Johnson was receptive to our proposal," Mr. Oxhorn said. "It is our expectation that we would hear from him within a day or two."

The association has a membership of more than 2000 contractors producing 80 to 85 per cent of the dresses manufactured in New York City. It employs between 65,000 and 70,000 workers.

The aim of the association in getting General Johnson to assume charge of its administrative affairs was described as designed to "enforce more compliance and to see that the collective agreements of the dress contracts with both the union and the jobbers are carried out."

General Johnson is both a lawyer and a military man. He has had a varied career in the army, industry and government. He saw service in Mexico during the punitive expedition against Francisco Villa and was one of the men who planned and organized the selective draft during the World War. Prior to this he served as quartermaster for refugees during the relief work in San Francisco after the earthquake of 1906 and subsequently saw military service in the Philippines. His most recent public work was as national recovery administrator and works progress administrator for the Federal Government in New York City.

National Program For Preservation Of Wild Life Started

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—A concerted campaign to carry forward a national program for wild life preservation that will "link together bird and nature lovers as firmly as are labor unions," began here today following an address by Jay N. Darling, chief of the United States Biological Survey, nationally known as "Ding," cartoonist, and one of the foremost conservationists, at the closing session of the thirty-first annual convention of the National Association of Audubon Societies last night.

A small start toward the unionization of the conservation groups has been made, Dr. Darling declared, with the formation of a worldwide Wild Life Institute. The members include not only those who have always urged preservation for its own sake, but those who are "industrially interested."

Mr. Darling emphasized that he found a new vigor in the association and better co-ordination than a year ago.

"The necessity for replacement of wild life," he said, "has not generally been recognized. Game cannot live in the wide blue sky. We can have just as much wild life and game as the country needs and not crowd out any of civilization's useful activities."

The Wild Life Institute is being supported by the Federated Women's Garden Clubs, Mr. Darling said, and by junior chambers of commerce. He held that it "should be organized down to the county, in order to get what counts with Congress—votes."

F. A. Silcox, chief of the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture, pleaded for a public recognition of the "thoughtless devastation" of forests, soil, wild life and the draining of lakes and asked Aubudon Society members to "keep on criticizing those who are in charge of natural resources."

Rents Same Box 55 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNISTON, Ala.—Dr. J. L. Wilkie in 1880 rented Box 23 at the post office here and has used the same box for 55 years. Now that the new post office has opened, he has rented the same box, number 23.

Soldiers' Home Gets Help in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAY PINES, Fla., Oct. 30—Arrival at Soldiers' Home here of the last batch of veterans evacuated from the storm area of the Florida keys, as well as new residents from other states, is hastening the building program.

About $2,000,000 has been appropriated to cover projects of enlargement that will take two or three years.

An improved bus schedule comes into effect Nov. 1, increasing connecting trips to the home from nine to 21 daily. Some of the residents have families living near by, in St. Petersburg, Lakeland, Tampa and the beach towns. The bus line is to be extended to the beaches.

Edison's Widow Marries

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP)—In the cottage where they used to play as children, Mrs. Mina Miller Edison, widow of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and Edward E. Hughes, wealthy retired steel manufacturer and lawyer of Franklin, Penna., were married at noon today. Mrs. Edison was the inventor's second wife, having married him in 1886. Her father was Lewis Miller, one of the founders of Chautauqua Institution, and she has been a regular visitor to Chautauqua for many years.

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From Adam to the Flood (about 1656 years), Gen. 1—5.
Man and the universe created spiritually, Gen. 1 to 2:6.
Adam (Hebrew—meaning red).
Formed out of dust, Gen. 2:7, 5:1.
Placed in the garden of Eden, Gen. 2:8-15.
Woman named Eve made, Gen. 2:21-23.
Adam's fall and shame, Gen. 3:6-8.
His punishment, Gen. 3:17-19.
Expelled from Eden, Gen. 3:23.
Sons Cain, Abel, and Seth born, Gen. 4:1-2, 25.
Book of the generations of Adam, Gen. 5:1-32.
Age of Adam (930 years), Gen. 5:5.
Eve (Hebrew—meaning life-giver).
Her creation, Gen. 2:21-22.
Accepted by Adam, Gen. 2:23-24.
Named by Adam, Gen. 3:20.
Her fall, Gen. 3:1-6.
Recognizes her shame, Gen. 3:7-8.
Curse pronounced, Gen. 3:16.
Has sons and daughters, Gen. 4:1-2, 5:4.
Cain (Hebrew—meaning acquired).
First son of Adam a 4:1.
How to Study — Bible Characters
As a Bible student, teacher, or lecturer, you often have occasion to study the lives of Bible characters. But where can you find quickly in chronological order every Bible reference to each character from Genesis to Revelation? Now, whether it be complete references to the lives of Joseph or Jeremiah, Paul or Peter, Mary Magdalene or Miriam — you may instantly have this information if you read regularly The Christian Science Monitor's new feature to run daily for five months beginning November 18, entitled:
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A Roof in Tientsin

THE Roof, in the French Concession, overlooks the Bund, with sampans always passing restlessly on the mud-brown water; and sometimes, when one glances to the east in the mornings, a small white steamer docking against the sun.

Far away to the east, a strip of green borders the sky, and one knows that there, unbelievably, the cool fields of level *kao-liang* rustle in the breeze, blue-clad figures bend to the swing of sickles, and little donkeys pull the wooden ploughs with a warm scent of broken earth. But the country is far away from the riverside city in whose center the Roof gauges its flat plane by the sky. On the opposite bank the ex-Russian and the Italian Concessions spread out their masses of gray walls and red-tiled foreign roofs. And where the river turns to the west in a broad and lovely curve, accented by the green acacias dotting the Bund, the Japanese Concession stretches, merging finally into the vast Native City of tortuous alleys which lies beyond.

Here in the river's curve the masts of a sampan village cluster, night and day. Its population shifts constantly, its houses-upon-the-water are changed over and over again for others almost the same—but not quite, because of that phenomenon of existence whereby this world, with all its millions of inhabitants, never repeats itself in its infinitesimal details. Carrying motley cargoes, the little craft moor transiently from time to time here beside the great International Bridge.

* * *

THE ROOF LOOKS down upon the bridge at an angle. From its eminence, one can savour to the full the grotesquerie of this symbol of Western engineering superimposed upon an ancient river of the East. But, like so much that is Occidental, it has fused its steel power with the environment which it spans, taking on even the same gray-clay color as the river and the city. At first a source of gaping wonder, it is now accepted casually by the river people whose lives are still several centuries removed from it.

Only when the siren blows, as a signal that the bridge is about to be raised, does a crowd stand with mouths open on either shore. Then the ceaseless interweaving of traffic old and new is checked at the two approaches: tramcars, wheelbarrows, streamlined motors and rickshaws bearing occupants of a dozen nationalities, mule-carts, trucks, burden-bearing pedestrians, bicycles, little glass carriages, wedding processions of native red and gold. Grinding out a steady rhythm of power the two halves of the great structure split open and rise deliberately skyward—hundreds of tons of controlled metal poising in a cloud of dust above the sluggish Hai Ho, while some small freighter or tug boat sweeps along in business-like pride on its way to the Japanese Bund. The two vast sections of steel hum rhythmically downward again, meeting deftly at the center. Then the siren blows, and the polyglot traffic of all Tientsin resumes its noisy shuttling across the divided city.

* * *

IT IS ONLY semi-occasionally that the little steamers venture beyond the bridge. Indeed, much of the time the silted stream is too shallow to permit any except the smallest to creep up from the safe moorings of Tangku, or Taku Bar, thirty miles away on the Yellow Sea. But sometimes the spectator on the Roof is lucky enough to be at hand when one of them glides up-river to the very shadow of the big bridge. Then, presently, a little Oriental sailor is seen to pay out a hawser to a waiting sampan, which conveys it to the Bund. And slowly the ship, almost as long as the river's breadth, veers sidewise in midstream, its paddle treading the water to a brown suds, and pulls up along the embankment, as if a giant hand under the water had swung it there with mighty deliberation.

Then, for hours on end, the midget processions of the wharf coolies form their burdened lines up and down the planks stretched to the shore, the tiny stitches of their ceaseless movement sewn against the white-painted superstructure and the black hull, the red or yellow or blue of smokestack and funnels, as they fill or empty the hold by the endless human effort of the East. Formerly, feeling the wanderlust as one watched the small tramp freighters coming and going in the harbor of a great city in the New World, one would have gasped to know that some day just such ships would dock below one's very Roof, a daily commonplace. And that—except for their poster-like pictorial brightness—one would actually take less interest in them than in the splintery sampans, skimming like gray wraiths so constantly at one's feet.

* * *

FOR IN THE sampans lies the bare essence of life in the Orient—that human life which is the throbbing interest of every being upon this earth, common to all. In the river people the complex simplicity of all existence is epitomized, and from the Roof one may lean out to satisfy one's tireless curiosity regarding humankind in what, literally as well as proverbially, is almost a "nutshell"—a cockleshell upon the tide.

The sampans are of three varieties. First, there are the big cargo craft, flat above the water and cleft in the middle for easier swinging in the turns of river traffic. They are manned by a dozen or so of coolies, without women and children aboard, and are preoccupied with the transport of flour or hemp, of cotton or bamboo poles or whatever their loads may be, between the intricate canals of the far provinces and the large ports such as Tientsin. But these, being crassly commercial, are of less human interest to the Rooftop watcher than the second and third varieties, which serve as homes as well.

Next in size are the craft—half sampan and half small junk, with their curved bows and sterns—which are also engaged in the conveyance of produce, but are more often privately owned and independently operated. Aboard these quaintly primitive boats the "captain" lives with his wife and children in a little cabin aft, assisted by several coolie sailors in his ancient mode of navigation.

The third type is a smaller edition of the second, consisting of little sampans only a few times larger than a rowboat. Crowded on the cramped deck, often with only a straw-mat hooding for shelter, a single family earns its nomad living by fishing, or by the transport of petty cargoes.

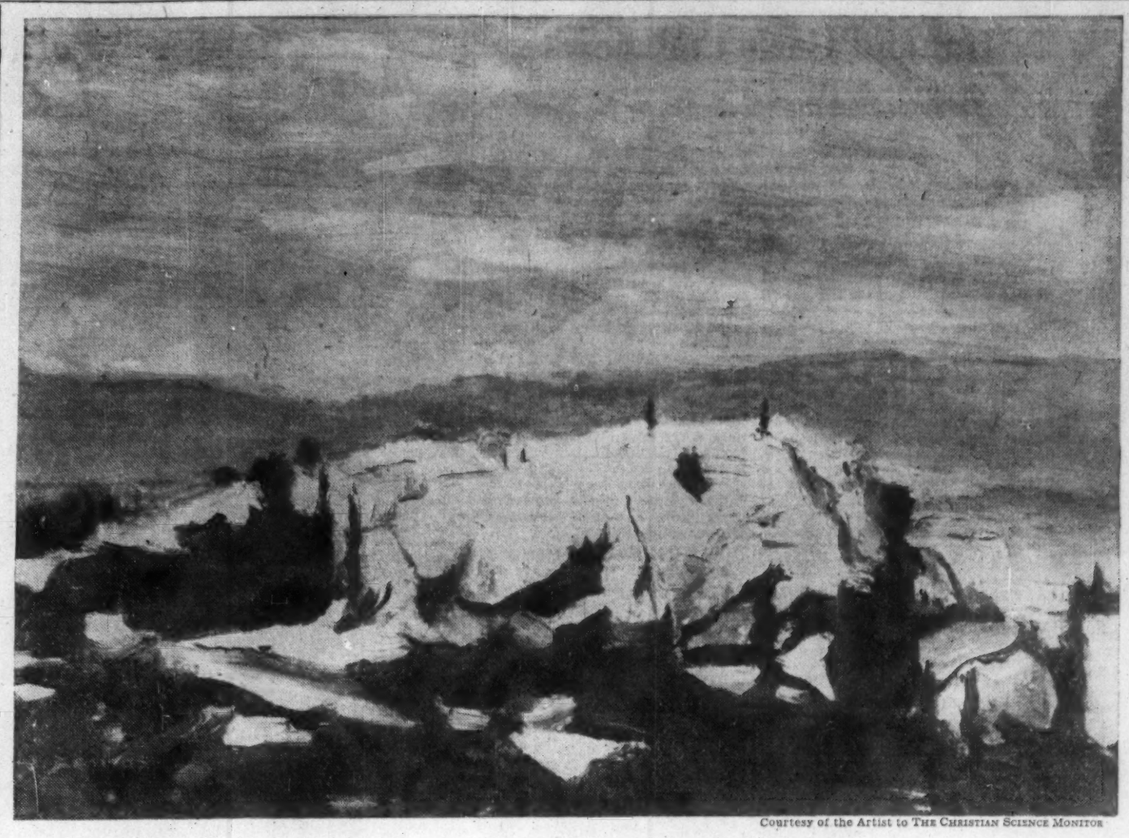
* * *

HERE THE BOAT-WOMAN helps her husband at one of the two small oars, cooks the meals on a tiny charcoal stove, ties a rope round the waist of her baby to keep him from tumbling into the dingy water, and, almost inevitably, cherishes a bedraggled flower pot in a tiny corner of the squalid deck—as a single small link with that land upon which, in a lifetime upon the water, she sets foot only now and again as a stranger. Even her bit of domestic marketing is done largely upon the river's breast. Below this very Roof, there is a sampan converted into a shop where boiling water and tea are sold under the black shaft of a stovepipe.

Up and down the river they move, the three kinds of sampans, hauling down their high, thin masts in readiness to crawl beneath the bridge. Once safely beyond it, the pale wings of the raised sails make frequent white patches upon the tawny water as they slip along the unending current. But, more often than not, the canvas remains lowered, and the flat craft are propelled by man-power. On planks built out over the water, the coolies lean, several to a big oar, stepping backward and forward, their voices jerking and dropping in a strange tempo as they row.

Or—thrilling to the Rooftop watcher, with its sheer rhythm superimposed upon the tawdry surroundings—is the sight and sound of the men poling the big cargo sampans along: six or eight or ten of them to a side, with the poles moving at a tilted level as the boat glides forward, and the even thump, thump, thump of the men's hard tread upon the deck, and the curving cadences of the voices timing their labor to the ancient chant of the Chinese boatmen.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY



Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARS HILL—AREOPAGUS: *From a Painting by Josephine Demas*

WHY is it called a hill? Its actual size is too small for that appellation. A huge rock it is, rising out of the plateau on the road beneath the Acropolis, craggy, splintered, copper colored at the base, with deep fissures and clefts, green and gray, and a pliable surface formed by time and weather. It stands, arid, rough, isolated, in contrast to the majestic ruins of the Acropolis to the east above! In its commanding position, overlooking the city of Athens, the Areopagus has indeed breasted the cutting Attican north winds and withstood the scorching sun of Greek summers from time immemorial. A strangely suitable setting for the immortal words addressed by Paul the Apostle to the Athenians.

This November

HERE by the water is a lovely sight,
When sea, and sky above it are a startled gray;
Gulls rise, and scatter down a dazzling white,
Light lifts and lowers in fantastic play.

Sometimes a stream of silver flashes swiftly there
Under an atmosphere grown deep as night.
Sometimes the distant shore-line leaps to color rare,—
Amber, and amethyst, and malachite.

There is a shifting of the clouds, and then the sun
Leans warm above us as it points to each
Spire of Fall River, hill of Tiverton,
Or yellow sand-bank of a lonely beach.

So this November is not ever dull;
Here, by the water is her spirit seen.
Oh, this November is a white-blown gull,
An autumn violet, a tall, dark Queen.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

Discovering Bergen

SLOWLY, deliberately, our host the Norwegian captain folded his napkin. "My friends," he said, with just a hint of pardonable native pride, "you are about to see one of the most dramatic entrances to any country in the world."

Excitedly we rushed on deck. For twenty hours we had been plowing our way through the rolling waters of the North Sea. Now on the distant horizon loomed Norway's western gateway—heralded by a maze of rocks and islands that looked like a long line of jet. Towering above this wilderness stood Bömlo island, the Norseman's first distinctive landmark in these waters.

"Since the days of the Vikings," the captain said, "we have always taken this direct course from Northumbria to western Norway."

"Our western sea-door," he called it. But, as we steamed straight for Bömlo, all we could see from our vantage point was an impenetrable wall of rock, reinforced from behind by line upon line of ever-larger islands.

Now we swung due north, skirting this labyrinth of rock and sea at a respectful distance. Soon straits, or "sunds," came into view, where the sea crashed inland to mingle with the waters of Hardanger Fjord. Still the maze of islands continued unendingly. Some were smooth and polished as they topped the surface, like whales' backs riding on the surf; others lay, bleak and bare, devoid of all vegetation. Against their jagged sides, the swirling eddies and currents of three oceans were pounded into foam.

Behind the dour outer rim, tier upon tier of broken headland crossed the wide horizon. Then, dimly at first through the blue haze which hung like a curtain of fine net over the distance, rose, fold upon fold, the rugged mountains of western Norway. Windswept and naked, except for a covering of huge boulders that might have been torn from their niches by giant hands, their humped outlines capped by snow; and, cradling in their midst, the scintillating Folgefond glacier.

Suddenly, the sun burst through the gray blanket of clouds. Gone, now, that overwhelming first impression of desolation. A soft glow of loveliness overspread the massed cliffs ahead, revealing their natural beauty.

Seagulls flew out to greet us from the cliffs, circling and planing round the ship. Then the Marsteinen lighthouse appeared, the key to the "door" at last. With deft manoeuvres, we turned our backs on the three seas, and slowly, cautiously entered our first Norwegian fjord, the Korsfjorden. We had passed into a new world where, in vivid contrast to the restless sea, brooded a penetrating stillness. Dark green water lapped the ship's sides. A warm breeze moved from the land to greet us. Gradually the cold aloofness of the islands was giving way to friendly beauty. Patches of bright grass and cultivated land showed round fishermen's white wooden homes, set on the slope of the cliffs. Birches and firs lined the rising tops. Across our path drifted jaunty yachts, and fishing smacks rolled slowly home.

The towering mountain walls came closer and closer, as if saying: "You shall not pass." Our speed slackened to a crawl. First right, then left, then right again we pushed slowly on almost touching the precipitous cliffs. Then a widening bend, Kvarven corner—and we were through!

There lay Bergen, set in the lap of seven mountains, clad in heather caps, her feet dipping the waters of the Byfjorden. Her natural harbor hummed with activity. Her picturesque quay was filled with the ships of many nations, loading heavy cargoes of fish and timber.

We disembarked at sunset. A flood of northern light spanned the flaming heavens. Ruby and gold flashed across the dark green waters, reaching to Usk Island where townsfolk spend their summer evenings. Little bobbing lights twinkled from every steamer—fairy lamps dotting the lengthening shadows cast by the mountains on the water. A silver light, neither of the moon nor of the stars, overspread the archipelago. Up the steep Floien crawled the funicular like a mountain glowworm. The captain came to bid us farewell.

"Ah," he said with true Norwegian pride, "we have many unique and beautiful sights in Bergen."

D. M. S.

Rain-Clouds on Dartmoor

THE gorse-bloom was a flame, a leaping golden flame which spread across the moorland. Against the lowering sky, it blazed like a heath fire.

All day long rain had threatened. The clouds, which sailed rapidly before the wind, cast heavy shadows over the moor. Towards the west a watery sun faded, leaving an arc of clear light against which the "tors" raised grim purple crags.

The highway gleamed white in the strange light, rising and falling for mile after mile of that undulating plain. Heather still bloomed in long rifts of rosy brightness between the dark heath and the burning gold of the gorse. The last pale fingers of the sunlight, searching between the clouds, touched the grass here and there with gentle radiance so that the light lay in long stretches of loveliness between the racing shadows of the clouds.

A little river, purling over its rocky bed, caught the last flicker of sunlight on the ripples; and then it slipped quietly between the piled stones of the old clapper-bridge. The flat granite slabs spanning the stream contrasted oddly with the new bridge, which bore the motor road across the river at a lower level of the moor. But it was more in keeping with the wildness. The gray ridges of granite which interspersed the gorse were part of that wind-swept moor. They scarred the heather and crept upwards to crown the tors. The new motor road was like a bridle flung about the untamed moor. The plain suffered its subjection, but still ran fetterless beneath the sky.

The first drops of rain pattered on the dancing wavelets of the little river and blurred the gray water where it ran smoothly over the flat stones. The wind ruffled the heath and scurried the purple patterns of the clouds as the sunlight withdrew behind the rugged battlements of the tors.

Ideas of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT spiritual ideas, discerned and demonstrated, meet every human need, is the basic teaching of Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy makes this fact clear on pages 306 and 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings" in an article entitled "Angels." There she writes, in part: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." Christ Jesus stated the same fact in his Sermon on the Mount when he said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Mankind needs so many things, and these things, in many cases, seem so definitely material, that one may question how spiritual or true ideas can operate to meet the human need. How can a right idea heal a sick body, supply food and shelter, offer satisfying companionship, and supply work for the discouraged and unemployed? Christian Scientists have abundant proof that spiritual ideas, recognized and utilized, do accomplish satisfactory results in bringing peace, health, and freedom into human experience. The demonstration of ever-present supply, however, involves a change of viewpoint from a material to a spiritual basis, to the recognition of the fact that existence is not material, but spiritual.

The spiritual nature of the real man's origin and existence is becoming quite generally acknowledged by thinking people, and this sign of the times is promising. Christian Science in its analysis of fundamental facts refutes both matter and mortal mind as either cause or effect, and recognizes God, Mind, as the creator of all. Divine Mind, which has no element of obstruction or destruction, continually unfolds spiritual creation in all its beauty, harmony, and completeness. Mind unceasingly sends forth pure ideas, and man naturally receives and expresses these ideas, which are inseparable from peace, health, happiness, and abundance.

Christian Science makes a clear distinction between Mind, God, the Father and Mother of the universe, and mortal mind, or the carnal mind, as Paul has called material mentality. The mortal or fleshly mind with its varied emotions and claims bears no relationship to the ever-present divine Mind, God, of which man as God's image is the full and perfect representation. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 269): "The categories of metaphysics rest on one basis, the divine Mind. Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul."

No matter what the need may be which is evident in human experience, the primal need is always for right ideas, ideas which turn thought from the contemplation of man as material to the truth of spiritual existence. Health is the result of harmonious thinking. The acceptance of spiritual ideas leavens the individual's entire thought and experience and replaces inharmonious conditions of every nature with health, peace, and dominion.

When there is a specific need for healing of some inharmony, one can be sure that the right idea is at hand to meet the need. Frequently some passage from Scripture comes to the receptive thought and remains until fear, doubt, and discouragement give place to calm assurance and to the certainty of God's willingness and ability to care for His own.

An illustration of this is shown in the experience of a mother whose child was ill. The child seemed in need of constant care, and the mother's thought was filled with fear, worry, and self-pity. Earnestly she sought to fill her consciousness with the truth that divine Love is ever present, and that in that presence there is no suffering or fear. A line from the Psalms came to her thought: "Thy gentleness hath made me great" (Psalms 18:35). She recognized that her need was for more gentleness; for a calm, trusting state of thought, and a willingness to leave the child in God's care. She realized that man continually reflects courage, gentleness, and strength, and that these qualities were hers to use now and always. The result of this corrected thinking was that in a very short time the child was asleep; the fear and fever had disappeared and the child was healed.

God's ideas are always at hand. The right idea of work and business gained and retained operates to place the seeker where it is nearest right at present for him to be. This right idea operates to guide him and to adjust his affairs so that he finds his human experience greatly enriched and happified. Man's work is always to serve God, to reflect and express good, and there never ceases to be abundant opportunity for doing this work. There is no unemployment in God's kingdom, and the individual proves this truth by insisting on his ability, willingness, and divine right continually to serve God and to bear witness to the truth.

Honesty, alertness, courage, strength, kindness, and gentleness are ideas of Truth, spiritual qualities, continually expressed by man. When these life-sustaining attributes of God are understood, they leaven human thought and experience; they operate to sustain, comfort, and supply those who seek for spiritual sustenance, and assure one of the presence of peace, health, and freedom here and now.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article in to French.)

Les Idées de la Vérité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR qui les discerne et les démontre, les idées spirituelles suppléent à tout: tel est l'enseignement fondamental de la Science Chrétienne. Mary Baker Eddy met ce fait en évidence aux pages 306 et 307 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, dans un article intitulé: "Les Anges." C'est là qu'elle écrit notamment: "Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles, et celles-ci vous donnent à leur tour les ressources quotidiennes. Ne demandez jamais en vue du lendemain: il suffit que l'Amour divin soit une aide toujours présente; et si vous savez attendre, sans jamais douter, vous aurez à chaque heure tout ce qu'il vous faut." Au cours du sermon sur la montagne, Jésus-Christ avait énoncé le même fait en ces termes (Matthieu 6:33): "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus."

Les hommes ont besoin d'une foule de choses, qui paraissent souvent très matérielles; aussi peut-on se demander comment les idées spirituelles ou vraies sont capables de pourvoir aux besoins de l'humanité. Comment une idée juste pourra-t-elle guérir un corps malade, procurer à l'homme des aliments et une demeure, lui donner la société qui satisfera ses aspirations, fournir du travail aux personnes découragées ou privées d'emploi? Les Scientistes Chrétiens savent, pour en avoir eu des preuves multiples, que les idées spirituelles, si elles sont reconnues et utilisées, produisent des résultats satisfaisants; elles apportent aux hommes la paix, la santé et la liberté. Cependant la démonstration des ressources toujours présentes implique un changement de base: le point de vue matériel doit faire place au point de vue spirituel, à la reconnaissance du fait que l'existence est non pas matérielle mais spirituelle.

Les gens qui réfléchissent reconnaissent toujours davantage que l'origine et l'existence de l'homme réel sont de nature spirituelle; et ce signe des temps est prometteur. Dans son analyse des faits fondamentaux, la Science Chrétienne réfute la matière et l'entendement mortel, qu'elle n'admet ni comme cause ni comme effet; elle reconnaît que Dieu, l'Entendement, a créé toutes choses. L'Entendement divin ne renferme aucun élément d'obstruction ou de destruction, et développe à jamais la création spirituelle dans toute sa beauté, son harmonie, sa perfection. L'Entendement ne cesse d'émettre des idées pures; et l'homme reçoit et exprime naturellement ces idées, qui sont inséparables de la paix, de la santé, du bonheur, de l'abondance.

La Science Chrétienne établit une distinction bien nette entre d'une part l'Entendement, Dieu, Père et Mère de l'univers, et d'autre part l'entendement mortel ou charnel, pour employer le terme que Paul applique à la mentalité matérielle. L'entendement charnel, ses diverses émotions et ses prétentions multiples, n'ont aucun rapport avec l'Entendement divin toujours présent qui est Dieu, et dont l'homme —image de Dieu—est le représentant complet et parfait. Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 269 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Les catégories de la métaphysique reposent sur une seule base, l'Entendement divin. La métaphysique résout les choses en pensées, et remplace les objets des sens par les idées de l'Ame."

Quelles que soient les urgentes nécessités de l'existence, nous avons surtout et toujours besoin d'idées justes, qui détournent la pensée des vues matérielles concernant l'homme et la dirigent vers la vérité de l'existence spirituelle. La santé est le résultat d'un penser harmonieux. Si le disciple accepte les idées spirituelles, sa pensée et ses circonstances se transformeront; les conditions inharmonieuses de toute nature feront place à la santé, à la paix, à la maîtrise.

Lorsque la guérison de quelque inharmonie est tout spécialement nécessaire, nous pouvons être sûrs que l'idée juste est proche pour suppléer ce qui manque. Maintes fois dans des cas pareils, un passage de l'Ecriture se présente à la pensée réceptive et demeure avec elle jusqu'à ce que la crainte, le doute, le découragement aient été remplacés par une calme assurance, par la certitude que Dieu, notre Père, veut et peut avoir soin des Siens.

Pour illustrer ces faits, nous citerons l'exemple d'une mère dont l'enfant était malade et réclamait apparemment des soins continuels. La pensée de la mère était remplie de crainte, d'inquiétude, de commisération pour elle-même, mais elle chercha sincèrement à remplir sa conscience de cette vérité: l'Amour divin est toujours présent, et cette présence ne renferme ni douleur ni crainte. Un verset des psaumes lui vint à la pensée: "Ta bonté me rend fort" (Psaume 18:36). Elle reconnut alors qu'il lui fallait plus de bonté et de douceur; qu'elle avait besoin d'être calme, confiante, et prête à remettre son enfant entre les mains de Dieu, qui en prendrait soin. Elle se rendit compte que l'homme reflète sans cesse le courage, la douceur, la force; que ces qualités étaient siennes, et qu'elle pouvait en faire usage à l'heure même et en tout temps. Lorsque le penser de la mère eut été corrigé, l'enfant ne tarda pas à s'endormir; la fièvre et la crainte disparurent, et le patient fut guéri.

Les idées de Dieu sont toujours proches. S'il obtient et garde l'idée juste concernant le travail et les affaires, le disciple se trouvera placé là où il doit être pour le moment. Cette idée correcte a pour effet de le guider; elle ajuste ses affaires de telle sorte que l'existence devient pour lui beaucoup plus féconde et plus heureuse. L'œuvre de l'homme consiste toujours à servir Dieu, à refléter et à exprimer le bien; or il se présente sans cesse mainte occasion de faire ce travail. Dans le royaume de Dieu, le chômage n'existe pas; et le disciple prouve cette vérité en insistant sur le fait qu'il est capable, disposé, divinement autorisé à servir Dieu d'une façon continuelle, et à rendre témoignage à la vérité.

L'honnêteté, la vigilance, le courage, la force, la bonté, la douceur, sont des idées de la Vérité, des qualités spirituelles que l'homme exprime continuellement. Lorsque ces vivifiants attributs de Dieu sont compris, ils transforment la pensée et l'existence humaines; ils soutiennent, consolent et secourent ceux qui cherchent un appui spirituel; ils nous donnent l'assurance que la paix, la santé, la liberté sont présentes ici même et dès maintenant.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Rural Homemaker in Fresh Interpretations

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Symposium of Rural Women

Four-Point Discussion Reveals Dynamic Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LIKE Spring coming to fair acres is a new outlook among rural homemakers. This, emerging from an old cocoon of economy and grinding routine was evidenced at a national Rural Home Conference attended recently at Ohio State University, Columbus, by some 500 farm women representatives from 30 states.

The pronounced change made itself felt not only in the well-groomed appearance of each woman, but in her alert contributions to discussion groups. Clear-thinking, she represented all farm women who drop their work to look out over broad lawns and consider "How can I get the best for my family?"

That the new outlook springs from experiences of our foremothers, was evident.

"She is different from the pioneer mother who concerned herself chiefly with molding the ideals and philosophy of her children," observed Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson, farm woman of Albia, Iowa, and vice-president of Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, speaking of the new woman in rural areas. "Today, her job has seven phases—perfecting philosophy, advancing co-operation, using science, increasing income, improving use of income, improving use of time, and advancing citizenship."

And different she is from the homemaker of a few years ago who bent every energy to stretching the pennies, was the opinion of Mrs. Leonard Killey who lives near Monmouth, Ill., and devotes part of a busy life to duties as president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

To Make Life More Satisfying

"She is getting away from dollars-and-cents thinking. She is no longer a slave to the practical, but she masters it, and further, works for those intangible things which make life more satisfying," stated the woman from Illinois.

That the farm woman of today is turning anew toward beauty and quality in what she buys, and that she is concerned not so much with getting her money's worth as her time's worth, is the opinion of Mrs. Killey. She believes this outlook rises from increased contacts, more leisure, and a slightly improved income.

Mrs. Ernest Overton from near Nebraska City, Nebraska, and president of the home economics section of organized agriculture in her state, also notes how the straws blow for the rural homemaker.

"Not only is she intensifying her study of such subjects as canning, home furnishing and dress patterns, but she is studying the broader subjects of homemaking which include cultural projects like music and art appreciation."

Willing to Work for It

A challenge that "You-can-have-it-if-you-work for-it" was given to themselves by these homemakers who had laid aside kitchen aprons and egg baskets for the conference. In 11 divisional groups they took up discussion of services essential to effective rural living—and how to get them. In skeleton form, these 11 interests were: health, religion, reading, leisure time, housing, electricity, rural credit, taxation, citizenship, co-operative endeavors, and education.

Stressing the need for improving leisure time activities, Mrs. E. B. Allen who lives near Jackson, Mississippi, and who "makes" the time to act as president of the Mississippi State Home Demonstration Council, stated:

"Our leisure time depends on the urge we have to get through necessary work. Activities are important not only for development but for social life. Because 'a singing home is a happy home,' music should be the first consideration. Important, too, are crafts and art work, amateur dramatics and writing original plays."

Mrs. Cassius Seeley of the Addison County Farm Bureau in Vermont, carried the thought further.

"To benefit from leisure time activities, we know that the individual must participate. Recreation as conducted now in rural areas points toward the utilization of available resources. We need different forms of recreation for different tastes, such as hobby shows, community festivals, square dancing, one-act dramas, and various forms of art work."

Taxation is a subject into which rural homemakers are delving with serious interest. In crisp, direct manner Mrs. Overton dealt with the subject, telling how 18,000 tax-minded women of her State have requested copies of a taxation talk by one of her rural sisters.

Urged to Study New Laws

"We homemakers should study the new laws, taxation, and all subjects outside the home which affect home life," she emphasized.

"We have been looking at taxation through the wrong end of the telescope. We have thought too much in terms of 'What can the Government do for us?' It is time we turned the telescope around and took a new look, thinking in terms of 'What do we owe our Government?'"

Added Mrs. E. L. Salyers, who comes from near Osceola, Ark.:

"We must realize that if we do not stand by taxation, soon we may not stand at all. We must work for protective taxation for rural people. We should see that when a tax levy is voted for rural areas, it is used there."

That the field of co-operative endeavor is the foundation under all services discussed at this one-day conference was conceded.

More Co-operation

Mrs. William Oliver from Paducah, Ky., pointed out that "Happiness comes through friendship, which, in turn, comes through co-operative endeavors."

The key to the whole situation lies in the rural homemaker's palm, because she it is who controls the attitude in the home whence all action springs, declared Mrs. Oliver. And it is the rural mother who carries the action out through parent-teacher associations, farm organizations, and local clubs, she maintained. Thus, co-operation, like charity, begins at home.

"Your share-the-opportunities program is much superior to any share-the-wealth plan," commented Dr. T. B. Manny, conference summarizer from the bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "I congratulate you on it."

Four underlying currents running through the conference were pointed out by Dr. Manny as follows: First, the rural family is developing into a copartnership family which plans as a group; second, rural homemakers are increasingly demanding equivalent opportunities to compare with urban life; third, rural talent is developing under lay directors; fourth, rural homemakers are recognizing that a more abundant life is worth striving for.

Coiffures by Coiffure Guild of New York.

Hat and Curls Collaborate

Coiffures Must Explain the Hat to the Face

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE charm of this season's hats is their absurdity. But when a joke goes to the head measures must be taken to restore balance! Coiffures are designed for this purpose. They are ambassadors of good will which explain the hat to the face and the face to the hat.

Our illustrations have been made to demonstrate such diplomatic triumphs. The hats are all by Hodge and the hair arrangements were created by the Coiffure Guild of New York and shown for the first time at the convention lately held in New York of the National Hairdressers' Association.

During the postwar years when the cloche held its long tenure in the millinery mode, hair was extinguished by the headdress and eyes, too, were almost invisible. Today hats sit on masses of curls and styles play up the eyes and accentuate their brilliance.

Try to imagine any one of the hats illustrated worn with an effectively or carelessly groomed hair. It just couldn't be done.

Graceful Swirls

Look at the coolie hat perched like an inverted soup plate on the top of the head and estimate the importance of that graceful swirl over the exposed ear and of the curl clusters at the back in giving importance and decorative character to the pedestal where the hat sits. The same point is made with the pillbox toque, so charmingly patterned with soutache braid. The hair and the veil collaborate to build a frame for the face which the hat would not frame but only crown. Moreover, in these exalted positions small hats must be anchored to moorings and the usual method is a band of covered elastic. Closely massed curls grip and conceal these bands.

Hats tend to mold the head on one side and then to rise in flanges. That profile which reveals an expanse of bare forehead and temple must be softened somewhere by conscious artifice. The contour of the hair should appear definitely intentional and sophisticated. The problem is interestingly solved in our picture where the lovely plane from brow to ear is kept clean-cut and clear and the hair is massed in the back in gentle puffs, which are so flat that they express the natural contour of the head while supplying at the same time ornamental plastic interest.

For the Qualified Face

The off-face silhouette is still popular—perhaps because to wear it becomingly is a triumph not willingly forgone by the gifted. It bestows on a qualified face a sleek appearance in harmony with the general current of fashion, which makes of the adjective "smooth" a term of flattery. Nevertheless, in behalf of the total effect, the bleak countenance needs compensation. With this in view the hair in our illustration has been arranged very low on the nape and the ear almost concealed by two softening puffs.

Face, hat and hair are a trio which must combine to create a lovely pattern composed of harmonized lines, masses and colors.

H. J. K.

Hats by G. Howard Hodge

Left Above—Small Hats Must Be Co-ordinated With the Face by a Frame Made by the Coiffure. Below—Sculptured Face, Unrelieved by Softness of Hair on Forehead, Finds Relief in Low Coiffure and Puffs Over Ears. Right Above—Hat Perched High Must Sit on Pedestal of Curls. Below—A Regular Profile, With Unadorned Brow and Temple, Is Effective When Set Off by Puffs That Reveal the Contour of the Back of the Head

Positive Achievement

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"AS THE boy grows older he learns that it is not so much playing with dolls which he must avoid as playing baseball and football which he must cultivate. . . . For the girl the exact opposite occurs. Her main task is not to achieve in the feminine field but to avoid achieving in the masculine." These are two key sentences taken from an article by Margaret Mead in the November Forum. "So the boy is taught to achieve, the girl to prove that she doesn't achieve, will never achieve." Margaret Mead says further. Whether or not this is true when examined on all sides, there is probably enough fact in it to warrant our giving it a moment of thought.

The article steps off with a brief excursion into the time-worn argument concerning the relative achievements of men and women, pointed up with man's comment that after all "Even the best cooks are men," "Even the best dressmakers are men"—which remarks are always supposed to prove, to man's satisfaction, that even in "woman's" field, man is superior. At this paragraph you and I are ready to throw down the article and go our busy way. But skipping along (just to be fair to the writer) we suddenly come across a fresh note: Try the sentences this way—"Even the best *chefs* are men." "Even the best *couturiers* are men"—chefs, couturiers! It is not, then, as cooks but as public cooks, it is not as dressmakers but as heads of the highly organized dress establishments that men excel in these jobs. Women simply have not done better than men, the writer maintains, in the "great hotel kitchen" and the "great competitive dressmaking field."

Competitive? Here is another clue. It is not so much a case of cooking and dressmaking, as it is a case of publicly competing.

By this time I for one am ready to give the entire article a careful reading—and because one of the aims of this little weekly column is to pass along to you any thought that may help all of us to practice better "the art of being a woman" I wish to examine and test with you some of its points.

* * *

In the first place, let me say that I think much is to be gained by thinking and talking less about what is "man's field" and "woman's field." Aren't you always sorry to hear a mother say, "Oh, Billy, BOYS don't play with dolls!" Why shouldn't they, if they want to? They become fathers as often as girls become mothers. "Playing house" is therefore as wholesome for the one as for the other. Climbing trees and skiing have been claimed by girls, as have many of the activities once thought of as "boys'" games. Our boys and young men will be sweeter and gentler, and, I venture to say, not a whit less strong and "protective" when they are helped to grow up without rearing these mental barriers. I know several boys who enjoy making cakes and doing housework, and are not ashamed of their skill. But their parents have been wise and wholesome, teaching them that in spite of the world's opinions, men and women, living in a world together, need to seek to understand each other and to enrich each other's viewpoints. Separation is not part of this sort of thinking. Co-operation is the word, and with it no sense of "mine and thine," even in designating fields of achievement.

Which brings us back to that idea of competition. Men have given wide acceptance to competition as a necessary part of their business life. Women as a whole dislike competition. I believe that it is not alone because they have been taught by men to consider it "unwomanly." They honestly dislike the idea of strife. Is it possible that we may bring into business and world affairs a better sense of co-operation that will eventually displace the idea of competition? If so, here is a field of definite achievement. If we find ourselves in the world of business, a world with man still holding the rudder, must we "compete with men?" Cannot we use that ingenuity and intuition we are supposed to have (really a common-sense practical understanding) to the end that we find every means of doing our work while at the same time expressing a fine sense of co-operation? If we are to do this, it means, of course, that we must get out of our heads every shred of faith in "competing" against men.

* * *

As for Margaret Mead's saddened comment that girls in order to prove themselves true members of their sex have to prove merely that they are not masculine—if there is truth in this, and I think there is some—let us turn to a positive exploration of womanly qualities, and sweeping away all false barriers that would separate "man's fields" from "woman's fields" let us seek to contribute and to help our girl children to contribute these qualities to the world's thought, regardless of what human endeavor is undertaken. In other words, in any field of activity that comes to hand—be it chef, blacksmith, head of the family, or be it private secretary, salesgirl, mother, wife—let us seek to achieve, but let us keep clearly in mind that it is not a man's work or a woman's work that we are achieving, but a woman's contribution to a work that has no innate sex, but is to hand and innately good.

Millicent Taylor

The Buttonhole Stitch With Variations

Second of Eight Lessons in Simple Embroidery

By Lilian Joy

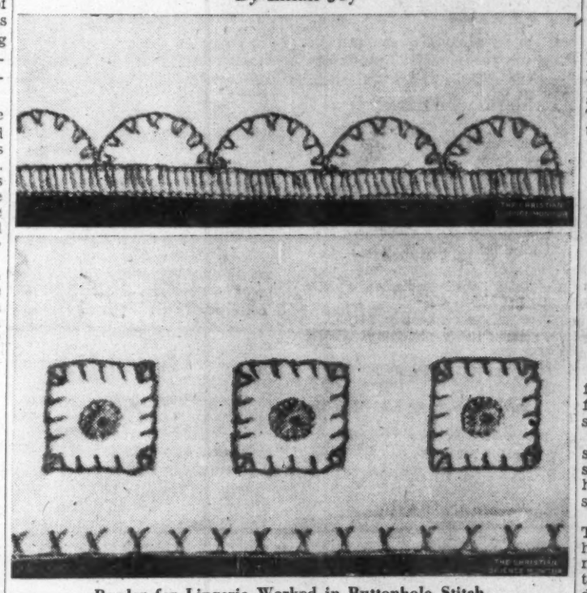
Special from Monitor Bureau

London

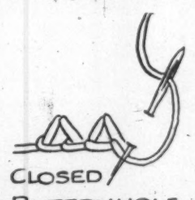
WITH the large number of buttonhole stitch variations available many charming edgings can be evolved. Two suggestions are shown in our photographs.

Stiches used: One edging is done in half circles outlined with closed buttonhole stitch, and the hem is done in double buttonhole stitch. The other edging is done in squares outlined with knotted buttonhole stitch. In the center of each square is a buttonhole stitch wheel, and the hem is done in crossed buttonhole stitch.

Colors: These edgings are intended to be worked on lingerie with stranded cotton. They can either be done in a pale shade on white, or in self color or a deeper tone on any pale pastel color.



Border for Lingerie Worked in Buttonhole Stitch



CLOSED BUTTONHOLE

The design for the edging with the half circles should first be worked out on semitransparent grease proof paper as follows:

Rule two parallel lines one-half inch apart. With a sharp pencil make a line of semicircles (with the aid of any coin one inch in diameter) exactly between these lines and touching each other. Rub out the top line. Lay the design on the material one-half inch from the edge penciled side down and outline it with a hard pencil. This is the simplest way of transferring designs. A short length of the design will suffice as it can be moved along the edge of the material after being traced. Work the semicircles first using three strands of the cotton. Then turn up a narrow hem and work right over it with the first line of the double buttonhole stitch. Then complete this stitch.

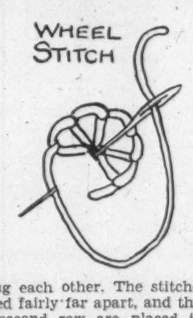
For the other edging put two lines

DOUBLE BUTTONHOLE

of tacking threads 1½ inches apart and 1¼ inches from the edge of the material. At distances of ¾ inch, or more if liked, tack two short lines an inch apart between the horizontal lines to form squares. Edge these squares with knotted buttonhole or ordinary buttonhole stitch. Then work a buttonhole stitch wheel in the middle of each square. Turn up a double quarter-inch hem and work over that in the crossed buttonhole stitch.

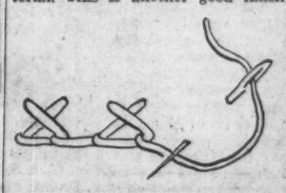
Closed buttonhole stitch: Start at the left of the work and, instead of sloping the needle down as for ordinary buttonhole stitch, slope it to the left and draw it out with the thread under the point of the needle. Put it in again at the same point and slope it away to the right this time. In this way little triangles are formed. This stitch is excellent on hems for tray cloths, runners, and table mats. It also makes an attractive outline for little circular conventional flowers.

Double buttonhole stitch: This stitch is sometimes worked with two rows of ordinary buttonhole stitch



WHEEL STITCH

facing each other. The stitches are placed fairly far apart, and those in the second row are placed in the spaces left by those in the first row. The method shown in our diagram is a simpler one. The stitches are worked close together. They are then connected at the tips where they enter the material by passing the needle under each stitch from right to left and over the working thread and then pulling the thread tight. The needle does not enter the material. This is another good finish



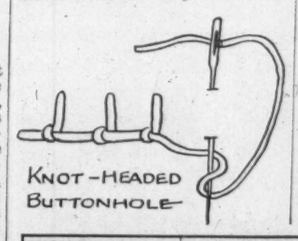
CROSSED BUTTONHOLE STITCH

for a narrow hem or outline for flowers. It can also be used as a slotting.

Buttonhole stitch wheel or wheel stitch: This is simple buttonhole stitch worked in a small circle to a hole in the center. It is useful for small flowers or berries.

Knotheaded buttonhole stitch: This is worked like ordinary buttonhole stitch but before drawing the needle out in making the stitch, twist the thread round over the point and draw it up tight. Then draw out the needle. This looks best worked in a twisted thread or silk, as the knot shows up better. It is good for narrow hems or as an edging for flowers.

Crossed buttonhole stitch: Start as for ordinary buttonhole stitch but put the needle in sloping from right to left. For the next stitch put the needle in a little to the left of where it entered for the first stitch and slope it from left to right so that the stitches cross each other. Continue the stitches thus in couples crossing each other, being careful to keep them very even. A good stitch for narrow hems and borders.



KNOT-HEADED BUTTONHOLE

Next Wednesday: Chain Stitch Variations.

Do You Know These?

Filing Recipes

I find that two recipe cabinets are a great convenience. In one file I put proved and acceptable recipes, and in the other, untried recipes. When a new dish is desired, all untried recipes are instantly available, conveniently classified. (Mrs) J. F. H., Illinois

* * *

Flour Thickening

To prepare a smooth, creamy thickening quickly for gravies and cream sauces I fill a pint jar half full of water and add two heaping tablespoons of flour. Then I screw the lid tightly and shake thoroughly. The secret is to put the water in the jar first.

(Mrs.) B. W. P., California

Fruit Cake for Holiday Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Each year in October I make several pounds of real, old-fashioned fruitcake. By Christmas time the cake is properly "aged" to bring out all its rich flavor, and is thoroughly enjoyed during the holiday season.

A pound of delicious fruitcake, attractively wrapped in gay Christmas papers, is a welcome token of the season to present to the friendly neighbor or to leave with a Christmas call. In the family gift box which is going away, too, a fruitcake will receive a cordial welcome.

The recipe given below makes about 15 pounds. A number of one-pound loaf tins will make uniformly sized fruitcakes. If these are not on hand No. 5 cans or baking powder cans will do. A bread loaf tin is a desirable size for the family fruitcake. After the fruitcake is made, wrap well in heavy oiled paper and cover with several thicknesses of cloth to prevent drying out before it is ready for use.

Cream together until thoroughly blended

1 pound butter or margarine
1 pound brown sugar. Add
12 egg yolks, well-beaten,
1 cup molasses. Mix thoroughly and add
12 egg whites, stiffly beaten. Sift together
4 cups pastry flour
4 teaspoons allspice
4 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1½ teaspoons mace. Reserve one cup flour mixture for dredging fruit. Add remaining flour and spices to other ingredients and mix together thoroughly.

Have ready to add to above mixture

2 pound seeded raisins, cut in small pieces or put through food grinder
2 pounds Sultana raisins, chopped
1 pound currants, cleaned
½ pound preserved lemon rind, cut small
½ pound preserved orange rind, cut small
1 pound candied pineapple, cut small
1 pound candied cherries, cut small
1½ pounds citron, cut small. Dredge thoroughly with the cup of flour reserved and add to flour and egg mixture. Stir in
1 pound blanched almonds, chopped. Add
2 cups preserved strawberries
1 cup fruit juice (orange, pineapple or lemon juice)
2 tablespoons vanilla. Mix all together well and add
¼ teaspoon soda dissolved in
1 tablespoon hot water.

Have ready five or six large loaf pans greased and floured, or about two dozen individual pans. Fill the pans about three fourths full. Bake in a slow oven, 275°F. for three to four hours for the large fruitcakes, or for two hours at 325°F. for the small ones. Place a small pan of water in the oven when baking cakes to prevent scorching.

M. L.

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Who Will Stop Nebraska Grid Team in Race?

Big Six Football Standing

	W	T	L	Pts For	Pts Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	2	1	0	39	7	1.000
Kansas	1	0	0	9	2	1.000
Oklahoma	1	0	1	16	19	.500
Missouri	0	1	0	6	6	.000
Kansas State	0	1	1	2	9	.000
Iowa State ..	0	1	2	13	42	.000

Big Six Football Games

Nov. 2—Nebraska and Missouri at Columbia, Mo.; Kansas and Oklahoma at Norman, Okla.; Kansas State and Tulsa at Tulsa, Okla.; Iowa State and Marquette at Milwaukee, Wis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 30—Who can stop Nebraska? The football championship campaign in the Big Six has narrowed down to this question, though there are two other undefeated teams still in the running. One of these, Missouri, receives Nebraska in a contest here this Saturday, and the other, Kansas, visits Lincoln a week hence. The Cornhuskers will thus early wind up their conference schedule and then engage in a pair of intersectional contests.

Nebraska has won two games and tied one. The second victory was over Oklahoma, 19 to 0, last Saturday. This week Kansas visits Oklahoma, and some comparison of strength may be observed there for whatever it is worth. The Kansas Jayhawkers last Saturday defeated Kansas State, 9 to 2. A week earlier Nebraska played a scoreless tie with the Wildcats.

Kansas State is visiting Tulsa, the new member of the Missouri Valley Conference, who last season swamped the Big Six championship Wildcats, 21 to 0. Iowa State, after a deadlock, 6 to 6, with Missouri, is visiting Marquette at Milwaukee.

Hope to See Cardwell Go

Cornhusker followers hope to see Lloyd Cardwell keep going at the pace he set against Oklahoma. He was effectually checked in two previous games, but broke away for a pair of touchdowns against the Sooners and returned a kickoff 82 yards. A forward pass thrown by Henry Bauer, quarterback, to Cardwell on the 2-yard line gained 33 yards, and Cardwell, two plays later, swept around end to cross the goal for the first marker. At the close of the first quarter a Nebraska punt was fumbled by Oklahoma on its 11-yard line, the Cornhuskers recovering. Cardwell dashed for a touchdown on the first play of the second quarter. Bernard Scherer, end, made the other touchdown, and Sam Francis, fullback, kicked one afterpoint.

Missouri showed progress by putting itself on a par with Iowa State last week, but this does not elevate the Tigers to the caliber of the Cornhuskers. The latter defeated the Ames eleven, 20 to 7, early in the season. Missouri made its touchdown in the opening period against the Cyclones. On an Ames lateral pass combination, Arthur Lochiner, Tiger halfback, seized the ball and scampered 57 yards untouched. Missouri outgained Iowa State, 219 yards to 58, on rushing plays and made 14 first downs against 5. The Tiger backs, however, were frequently thrown for losses in the scoring zones. This needed final drive must be provided by the linemen against Nebraska. Last season the Cornhuskers defeated the Tigers, 13 to 6.

Kansas began counting against Kansas State on a field goal in the second period, after two rushing advances failed in the opener. Tom McCall, left guard, kicked the goal for the Jayhawkers from the 20-yard line. Fred Harris, halfback, dropped back of his own goal to down the ball and give the Wildcats 2 points on a safety, after a Wildcat quick-kick put the ball on the Kansas 2-yard line. There were only two minutes remaining in the game when this strategy was resorted to. After breaking up a frantic Wildcat pass attack with an interception, Kansas shook loose its sophomore substitute halfback, Clarence Douglass, for a 51-yard dash. This ended on the 16-yard line, from where on fourth down Bill Decker, halfback, tossed a short pass to Emil Wienecke, quarterback, in the end zone.

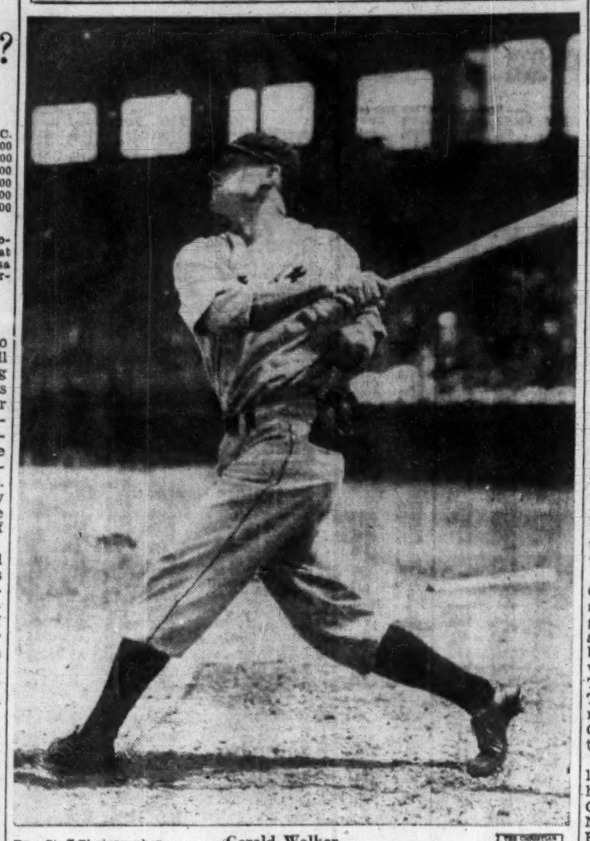
Oklahoma Not Easy

Oklahoma will be no easy opponent for Kansas. The Sooners outgained Nebraska on yardage, and made the same number of first downs—11. They made three good drives in the last period, each falling short by some mishap. The running of Huddleston, halfback, and the pass throwing of Karey Fuqua may get scores as well as yardage against Kansas. Last year Oklahoma and Kansas played a 7-to-7 tie.

The usually tricky Kansas State offensive failed to sparkle against Kansas, but may pick up against Tulsa. A slippery field, and a too-powerful opposition forward wall, spoiled the deceptive maneuvers and the aerial attack.

It would be an upset for Iowa State to do more than keep down the score at Marquette. The latter has been beating big teams, and last week outscored Mississippi, 33 to 7. The Ames eleven developed a clever passing attack against Missouri, featuring the shovel pass. Bill Allender, star halfback, spoiled one scoring opportunity by a fumble, had a forward pass intercepted on another, but on a third, scored. He drove through center for four yards and two yards to cross the goal, after a brilliant passing attack in which Harold Miller, quarterback, and Rowland Rushmore, end, shared honors with him.

Was There in Pinch for Tigers



By a Staff Photographer — Gerald Walker, Detroit American League Baseball Club

Sammy McManus Is Purchased

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 30 (AP)—To bolster the lineup of the Philadelphia Ramblers, Canadian-American Hockey League "farm" club of the New York Rangers, Lester Patrick, Ranger manager, yesterday secured two players from the Montreal Maroons. Sammy McManus, experienced left winger, was purchased outright while Eddie Wares, promising amateur from Calgary, was obtained in a deal which put George Brown, Verdun, Que., amateur on the Montreal "negotiation list." Wares is expected to sign a professional contract with the Ramblers today.

College Soccer Result

Yale 1, Springfield 0.

Thirty-One Games Were Won in 1935 By Pinch Hitters

Although the batting average of the American League pinch hitters in 1935 was far below that of 1934, most satisfactory results were obtained by several of the batsmen who were called upon to hit in the clutches. In fact, 31 victories can be credited to the pinch hitters in 1935.

Ralph Winegarner of Cleveland was responsible for six victories for his club by his effective work in the pinches that included six singles, a double and a home run. Edmund "Bing" Miller, the veteran outfielder of the Boston Red Sox, began the season as a coach. In fact, he was on the coaching lines on April 17 when Joe Cronin called him in to grab a bat and hit for Johnny Welch. He singled, drove in two runs and the Yankees were beaten. Bing also won four other games with his pinch-hitting efforts, while Wes Ferrell, the hitting pitcher, drove in the winning runs four times while acting as a pinch hitter. Incidentally, five of the 12 games won by Boston pinch hitters allowed Bob Grove to chalk up victories.

Leon Goslin, Schoolboy Rowe, Charley Gehringer, Mickey Cochrane and Gerald Walker each won a game for Detroit while acting as a substitute batsman. Goslin had been benched for weak hitting. Detroit was playing St. Louis on May 31. The score was 3-all in the ninth. The bases were filled with Clifton ready to bat. Cochrane sent in Goslin and he doubled, sending three Tigers across the plate.

Members of other teams to win at least one game apiece with a pinch hit were Campbell and Wright of Cleveland, Lazzeri and Ruffing of New York, Hooks, Marcum and Richards of Philadelphia, Hornsby and Pepper of St. Louis and Lary, Sington, Miles and Kress of Washington.

Of those who were called upon 10 times or more to act as a pinch hitter, Gerald Walker of Detroit led with an average of .462, followed by Ruffing of New York with .412 and Miles of Washington with .364. Bing Miller made the most pinch hits—13; Burnett and Miles tied with four runs each; Miller drove in the most runs—nine, with Winegarner and Wes Ferrell second with eight apiece. Max Bishop and Fred Sington drew the most passes, six apiece.

The only pinch homers were made by pitchers, Ferrell and Winegarner. The only pinch triples were made by Marcum, Travis and Pytlak.

Detroit pinch hitters were the only ones to compile a batting average better than .300. New York was second with .261, followed by Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland and Chicago. St. Louis employed the most pinch batsmen while St. Louis and Boston were tied with the most hits—29. St. Louis made the most two-base hits, while Boston drew the most passes and drove in the most runs with pinch hits. Only two pinch homers were hit this year as compared with nine in 1934. Only 88 runs were driven in as against 113 in '34.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Major Leagues Have Prosperous Year

ANNOUNCEMENT from Detroit that the Detroit Tigers, winners of the 1935 American League and World Series championship titles, didn't even break even in the fall classic and would not have done so even though it had gone the limit of seven games, will no doubt come as a surprise to many baseball fans, especially as the series was one of the most profitable that has ever been held. That it costs a club a lot of money to prepare and stage a World Series is an acknowledged fact, but considering the fact that Detroit received some $153,000 as its share this fall, it is surprising to hear that the club did not make a good profit from the series.

Many Extra Expenses Go With Title

There are always many extra expenses connected with the running of a World Series. Preparing the park for the extra games costs money, and Charles J. Navin, secretary of the Detroit club, is credited with stating that it cost over $55,000 just to get Navin Field in shape for the games. In addition, there are many other expenses, such as printing tickets, extra help to handle applications and take care of other details, press headquarters, etc., which mount up into a lot of money. But even in face of all this, we do not believe there is a club owner in the leagues but would gladly go through this extra expense if he could see the world championship pennant fluttering from the centerfield flagpole in his park the following summer.

Tigers Have Fine Season

According to Secretary Navin, the Detroit team had one of the best seasons it has ever enjoyed. Something like 1,000,000 fans saw Mickey Cochrane's team play at home, and the attendance was very good in the other parks. It is estimated that the Tigers made well over $500,000 in all. The New York Yankees, Chicago White Sox, Boston Red Sox, Cleveland Indians and St. Louis Browns are also credited with making money, with the Philadelphia Athletics and Washington Senators the only losers in the junior circuit. Much of the money made by Detroit is going into enlarging the present plant.

Six National Clubs Prosper

While actual figures are not at hand, it is generally conceded that six of the eight clubs in the National League were more or less successful from a financial point of view. The race between Chicago, St. Louis and New York was so close that attendance at the games in which they took part was very pleasing to their owners. It is generally believed that each of these clubs finished with a tidy surplus of from $300,000 to $400,000. Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and Cincinnati are also credited with doing well, while the Boston Braves and Phillies went into the red, the former by a considerable amount. It is still some time before spring practice starts up for the season of 1936, but there is already every reason to believe that next year will find baseball drawing as many fans through the turnstiles as was the case this summer.

Checks Are Mailed To Yanks and Cardinals

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Sixty-two checks worth a total of $59,604.04 were on their way via the mails yesterday to members of the New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals in payment for their 1935 World Series cut as runners-up of their respective league pennant races.

Each full share for the Cardinals was $1149.09 as against $1026.36 for each full Yankee share.

The Cardinals divided their cut into 24 full shares, three halves and three more purses totaling $500 to clubhouse boys and assistants. The Yankees cut their pool into 27 full shares, three half shares and divided $550 among two helpers. The Yankee half share receivers were Don Heffner, Johnny Ryan and Fred Logan. The Cardinal half share receivers were Tony Kaufman, Charles Wilson and Clarence Floyd.

McLaughlin Heads Western

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Dr. A. J. McLaughlin of Sioux City, Iowa, was recently elected president of the Western Baseball League. He succeeds Dale Gear of Topeka, Kan., who recently resigned after serving 10 years. Dr. McLaughlin at the moment is president of the Sioux City club of the Western League, but will resign this position to take over his new duties.

Statue of Liberty Gets Ready for Big Jubilee

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Miss Liberty, address New York Harbor, is 49 years old and getting her torch arm in readiness for a jubilee a year hence that already has her New York Bay guardians in a dither and is expected to bring to her side important persons from the State Department and the French Embassy.

George A. Palmer, assigned from the Department of the Interior to supervise the celebrative year, which will include special observance of the birth date of Auguste Bartholdi, her sculptor, and even a new stamp issue, gave some figures today which were a statistical substitute for "age cannot wither her."

He said that more people every year are taking the Battery Place Ferry for Bedloe's Island, where Miss Liberty was instated by bestowal of France in 1886, to see the bronze lady whose torch has been the beacon of America to millions of newcomers to these shores.

The record was topped again this year, according to Mr. Palmer, when 257,000 persons came to visit her even after they knew they would have to walk down her 22 flights, the congestion having made it necessary to limit elevator service to the upward journey.

Seattle Club Plans New Baseball Park

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Representatives of the Seattle baseball club of the Pacific Coast League and a City Council committee recently agreed to terms under which a new baseball park for the club will be built and operated.

The city will build the plant and lease it to the club for 50 years for $3000 a year. The club will have exclusive control of all concessions and use of the property for professional sports. The city may use the park for high school athletic events outside the professional baseball season.

Dr. Euwe Only a Point Behind

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, Oct. 30 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam, the challenger, drew within one point of Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris by winning last night's game in their match for the world's chess championship. Dr. Euwe played the white pieces and resorted to the queen's pawn opening. The champion counter-attacked and, playing a bold game, sacrificed a piece. Sound defense by Dr. Euwe enabled him to emerge in the ending with the superior game. Dr. Alekhine resigned after 38 moves. The score to date: Dr. Alekhine, 5; Dr. Euwe, 4; drawn, 3. The thirteenth game will be played Thursday.

Increase Athletic Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., Oct. 30—Ten more acres of space will be ready for use next spring when Michigan State's athletes go out into the open for their exercise. Workmen are busy completing the grading of new fields. At least one more practice football field will be needed. It was necessary to make a fill of 30,000 yards of earth and top dress it with soil that will raise heavy turf.

Pringle Clips Tank Mark

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. (AP)—Larry Pringle, Stanford freshman swimmer from Hollywood, clipped seven-tenths of a second off the 50-meter freestyle American record of 27.2 held by Pau Keoloha, of Honolulu, in a special match race here recently. Pringle's mark of 26.5 was only one-tenth of a second slower than the world record held by Paul Wolfe, of Los Angeles, and Walter Spence, of Rutgers University.

Hanley to Coach Easterners

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The reappointment of Dick Hanley, former football coach of Northwestern University, as co-coach of the Eastern all-stars who will meet picked Western players in the annual Shriners' charity football game here New Year's Day was announced recently by William C. Coffman, managing director of the classic. Hanley, now in business in Chicago, Ill., has been co-coach of Eastern elevens with Andy Kerr of Colgate for several years.

Sporting Around the Hub

Basketball Practice Under Way at Boston University

COACH MERRILL COLLARD, who succeeds John M. Harmon, director of athletics, as mentor, this week greeted the basketball candidates at Boston University's gymnasium on St. Botolph Street, Back Bay. B. U. thus became the first college in this section to begin basketball practice for the 1935-36 season.

Included in the reporting group were five varsity lettermen and three of last season's freshman team. The lettermen are James Ainslie of Lynn, Abraham Rabinowitz of Chelsea, Darius M. Kelley of North Troy, Vt., Mark Santer of Everett and Frank W. Wetherbee of Newtonville. The members of last season's freshman team on hand for the first practice were Paul T. Hendrick of Arlington, captain of the 1934-35 cub team; Leo Sternberg of Quincy and George W. Taylor of Newtonville.

Football, which does not close this year for B. U. until two days before Thanksgiving, will keep several basketball prospects busy on the gridiron until then.

The B. U. coach has over a month to prepare for the first basketball game which comes on Dec. 7. For the present the candidates will practice three times a week, at least, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

⁂

Tech Plans Early Ice Practice—From Nov. 11 until March 1, according to Manager Paul Daley, the Massachusetts Technology hockey candidates will work out on the Boston Arena ice at 6:45 a. m., three times a week.

The Nov. 11 start, under the direction of Coach George Owen Jr., will lead the rest of the college hockey teams in this section onto the ice.

Manager Daley expects to play for M. I. T. this year. He was forced out of the game two years ago because of physical reasons.

⁂

Football Trophy—A fund of $100 has been raised by the student bodies of Connecticut State College and Rhode Island State College to purchase a trophy which will be presented each year to the winner of the annual football game between the two institutions, the Associated Press reports from Storrs, Conn.

Joseph B. Burns of Waterbury, head of the student committee at Connecticut State College in charge of raising the money, said last night each college had collected its quota of $50.

The trophy will be of silver, he said, and will depict a football scene and also commemorate the now famous "ramnapping" in which Connecticut students spirited away the ram which is the Rhode Island mascot on the eve of last year's game. The rivals will clash this year at Kingston, R. I., Nov. 9.

⁂

Victory Banquet—Executives, department heads and employees of First National Stores' headquarters will attend a victory banquet at the Hotel Bradford Saturday evening, Nov. 9, to commemorate the achievement of the First National baseball team in winning the Suburban Twi League championship during the last season.

Under the leadership of James McHale, a warehouse employee, the First Nationals won 38 out of their 47 league games; finished in first place at the end of the first half and won the league championship playoff series after a second-half tie with Hall's All-Stars.

At the banquet, Ralph Wheeler, Suburban Twi League president, will present the team with the Tom Yawkey Cup.

⁂

Gridiron Notes—Boston University Terriers have this season seen the Bobcats of Maine (Bates) and the Catamounts of Vermont and now they face the Wildcats of New Hampshire at Durham Saturday. . . . Coach Pat Hanley of B. U. has chosen four players to start against New Hampshire this week end. . . . Charlie Dolan at center, Capt. Richard Van Iderstine at end, Glen Lugenbeel, tackle, and Raymond Ford, quarterback, are the B. U. starters named by Hanley. . . . B. U. travels up to Durham this fall with the poor record of never having defeated the Wildcats on their home field. . . . The series between the two teams goes back to 1920. . . . New Hampshire has won four games, Boston University two and three games have been tied.

New Hampshire's football team has regained its confidence with the return to practice of Tom Ciaris, outstanding sophomore halfback . . . A Boston high school twin football bill was staged in Fenway Park yesterday with South Boston winning from Brighton, 14 to 0, and Roxbury Memorial holding Trade School to win by one touchdown . . . John R. (Dinny) McNamara is resigning as head coach of Boston College because of physical reasons . . . Harry Downes, present B. C. line coach, is expected to succeed McNamara . . . The Boston Redskins play Detroit tonight in the Michigan city and then hop homeward to practice for the game here next Sunday with the Philadelphia Eagles.

Big Six Football Scores

Nebraska		**Kansas State**	
28-Chicago	7	12-Duquesne ...	0
20-Iowa State..	7	0-Fort Hays ..	3
7-Minnesota ..	12	0-Marquette ...	14
0-Kansas State	0	0-Nebraska ...'	0
19-Oklahoma ...	0	2-Kansas	9
74	26	14	26
Missouri		**Kansas**	
39-William Jewell	0	7-Notre Dame..	28
7-Warrensburg	0	42-St. Benedict's	0
20-Colorado	6	0-Mich. State .	42
6-Iowa State...	6	9-Kansas State.	2
72	12	58	72
Oklahoma		**Iowa State**	
3-Colorado	0	6-Cornell (Iowa)	6
25-New Mexico..	0	7-Nebraska ...	20
7-Texas	12	23-Upper Iowa .	0
16-Iowa State...	0	0-Oklahoma ...	16
0-Nebraska	19	6-Missouri	6
51	31	42	48

Grads Back Compensation

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (AP)—The University of Florida Alumni Association recently indorsed continuation of a policy of paying "reasonable compensation" to athletes, saying all such payments should be made openly. The association also favored establishment of a common fund for athletic scholarships to be administered by University authorities.

Americans Call Upon New Deal For Ice Hockey

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 30 (AP)—After several years of going nowhere in the National Hockey League, the New York Americans called for a new deal last spring. Now they hope it has brought them a winning hand for the 1935-36 campaign.

Mervin (Red) Dutton, veteran defense man, was installed as player-manager in place of harassed Joe Simpson. Red, realizing his own shortcomings, obtained E. R. "Rosy" Helmer from Calgary to coach the front-line performers.

Then to give the new manager a helping hand the management bought a few experienced players, big Nels Stewart and Joe Jerwa from Boston, Hal Cotton from Toronto and the younger Tom Anderson from Detroit.

Big Field For Selection

The holdovers from last year, this group of newcomers, a couple from the St. Louis Eagles and a fine crop of rookies furnished Dutton with a big field from which to select his squad. The overflow goes to the new Rochester Red Wings of the International League.

With the pruning already under way the Amerks have a fairly well-balanced team, a bit weak on the right wing, and a tough fight to get into the playoffs in the eight-club league in prospect.

The defensive side should be well taken care of. Roy Worters, still one of the best goalies in the league, backs up Dutton, Bill Brydge, and Al Murray. A fourth defense man is to be chosen from Jerwa, Red Doran, who has been trying for several years to break into the New York lineup, and Leighton (Happy) Emms, a converted winger who has looked good in practice.

Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, last year's rookie sensation, Art Chapman and Lorne Carr will continue as the first front line, a position they achieved last spring. The only serious weakness in this trio is Carr's lack of a backhand shot.

Stewart Hard to Stop

Stewart, a deadly shot from short range and still one of the hardest men in the league stop, may hook up with a couple of other veterans, Cotton and Harry Oliver.

To complete his array of forwards Dutton has the clever but aging Normie Himes, Anderson, Carl Voss, another former St. Louis player, big Deed Klein, Lloyd Jackson, Fred Hergerts and a flock of players who have been tentatively assigned to Rochester.

The team won't look quite the same to the Amerks' faithful rooters as Rabbit McVeigh, spark-plug of many a surprising winning streak, has been released, but maybe that's just a sign of the new order.

Back to Farm Trek Revealed in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Ten thousand more farms have been taken under cultivation in the past five years in Oregon, a recently completed farm census shows. This gain, the department of commerce states, has come through no land boom, but has been the result of normal agricultural development.

The total crop acreage harvested is almost as great as five years ago, although there were 280,426 acres which were planted but produced no crops. Wheat was harvested from about 240,000 acres less than that recorded at the census of 1930. The census shows many ranchers have shifted from sheep to cattle during the five years. Many of the farms are devoted to truck crops and diversified products.

Texas Oil Producers Propose 15-Cent Tax For Old-Age Pensions

KILGORE, Texas, Oct. 30 (AP)—Homespun, quiet-spoken F. W. Fischer, nemesis of the national Administration's extinct petroleum code, opened a drive last night to make it legal for oil operators to finance old-age pensions in Texas.

The oil attorney and producer said he and a band of associates would urge the Legislature to levy a 15-cent gross production tax on each barrel of Texas-produced oil.

This annual revenue, figured Mr. Fischer, would produce $50,000,000 to pension the "hungry old people" and maintain state highways and schools. "We are simply asking that the State tax us," Mr. Fischer summed up.

It was Mr. Fischer, defending the Panama Refining Company case, who went before the United States Supreme Court, and came away with a decision that rubbed Section 9-C of the Recovery Act, the petroleum code, off the statutes.

Texas voters approved an old-age pension plan last August and the Legislature now is deadlocked over means of effecting its operation.

"Unless some group comes forward, the old people of the State are going hungry and the dictation of the vast majority of the voters will be ignored," Mr. Fischer said.

Texas legislators expressed a division of opinion on Fischer's proposal.

Relief Rolls Lightened, Pennsylvania Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—A new low mark for relief rolls in Pennsylvania was set for the week ending Oct. 19, reports Robert L. Johnson, state relief director. The total number of persons remaining on relief was then 1,499,530—a decline of 142,818 during six weeks. This movement is contrary to the usual seasonal trend, he said.

In Philadelphia 2500 persons were taken off relief during the week, leaving a total of 297,000. Most of those leaving the rolls were absorbed in private industry.

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C	A	R	A	M	E	L
E	S	O		E	R	I
R	A	L	E		G	O
T		E	E	D		E
A	T		S	U	E	E
I	O	N		E	O	S
E	O	O	D	L	E	S

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Listed Stock Quotations

No Definite Trend Is Established in Stock Market Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Churns About Unevenly In Busy Session

By Forrest Price

Stocks just churned about. Without getting anywhere.

Some performed the feat of moving up a point or so, then declining as much and ending about where they started.

The public utilities made a strong bid for favor in the early trading, and many of them rose 2 points or more to new tops. But the rest of the list did not all follow the uptrend, and the list, including the utilities, turned very irregular.

Total transactions for the day amounted to about 2,200,000 shares.

During the most active trading Twin City Rapid Transit mounted more than 3 points.

Commonwealth & Southern preferred moved up more than 2 to a new high before retreating. American & Foreign Power preferred, the American Power & Light issues, North American, Detroit Edison, Peoples Gas, Public Service, Electric Power & Light preferred and Engineers Public Service issues were among the good gainers, some reaching new highs for the year or longer.

Good advances also were made by New York Dock preferred, Colorado Fuel preferred, Weston Electric Instrument and Holland Furnace.

Those on the losing side included Worthington Pump issues, Allied Chemical, Otis Steel prior preferred, U. S. Steel common and preferred, Union Carbide, Union Pacific, Timkin, Westinghouse Electric, International Silver and Loews preferred.

Bonds seemed to be waiting to see what stocks were going to do. Hence the price trend was very uneven. Corporate issues generally were hesitant. Small gains were made by some of the United States Governments. Among the foreign government issues Italian 7s advanced about a point. Other foreigners were mixed.

Perfunctory performance was about all that could be said of the commodities markets. Price movements of both cotton and wheat were small and unimportant.

Keep you eye on the steel industry is the advice of market observers. The report of the United States Steel Corporation for the September quarter showing that the deficit had been cut down to $1,305,205 which compared with a deficit of $9,826,767 for the September quarter of 1934 was taken as almost a sure indication that the big corporation soon would be out of the red.

Then there is the matter of the pay rolls of steel companies. According to the American Iron & Steel Institute total pay rolls and average weekly earnings of steel industry workers for last month increased more than 50 per cent over September, 1934.

As the steel trade long has been regarded as the backbone of the industrial world present conditions of the steel business are considered most favorable.

September Business Highest Since 1933

Business activity, since midsummer, has moved steadily upward with the September index at the highest level since July, 1933, according to the First National Bank of Boston.

For the first nine months of this year aggregate output of representative industries showed a gain of nearly 9 per cent over the corresponding period of 1934.

While this is an encouraging development, the production index, after allowances are made for the usual annual growth in population and the like, was still far below normal and unemployment hovers around 10,000,000.

Wheat Price Rally Of Short Duration

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Late rallies in wheat prices today, unlike yesterday, failed to hold.

At no time were today's wheat market advances more than fractional except for July. Peace possibilities, rather than war rumors, were most discussed by traders.

Wheat closed irregular, 1 cent lower to ⅜ higher compared with yesterday's finish, December, 97⅛-¼; corn, ½-1⅛ down, December, 58¼-⅜; oats, ⅛-¼ off, and provisions at 7 to 15 cents setback.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; utilities and specialties resistant.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments lower.

Curb: Steady; specialties higher.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; silver currencies sag.

Cotton: Steady; local and trading buying; southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Quiet; trade support.

Chicago

Wheat: Irregular; peace possibilities bearish.

Corn: Easy; prospective colder weather.

Cattle: Steady to 25 lower.

Hogs: Steady to weak; top $9.65.

Foreign

London—Traders were disinclined toward big ventures but the tone of the Stock Market was better. Renewed investment buying caused giltedged securities and industrials to advance slightly. Gold shares, oils and transatlantic issues drew the attention of speculators and prices hardened somewhat. The market closed firm.

Paris — The buying tendency strengthened prices on the Bourse today. International shares in particular, showed gains, but French Rentes were weaker because of the uncertainty over the Italian-Ethiopian situation. Suez and Egyptian issues were prominent among those showing gains. The closing tone was firm.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct.30	Last Oct.29
50	32	1.20¶	Abraham & Str	48	48	48	
73	51	2½	Acme Steel	70	68½	68½	71
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
35¾	28	2	Adams Millis	34	33⅜	34	33¾
17¼	8	.60	Addressograph	17¼	17	17	17
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¼	7	7	7
164½	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	165	164	165	163¾
1⅛	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20⅛	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14
2⅛	1	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8½	2⅜	1	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	5	5	5	
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29	28	28	29
173	125	6	Allied Chem	166½	165	165½	167½
7¾	3½	..	Allied Stores	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	36	34½	34⅞	36
20¼	14	1	Alpha Por Cem	17	17	17	16¾
4⅛	2½	..	Amal Leather	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
33	26	2	Amal Leather pf	30	30	30	29½
75	48½	2	Amerada	76	74	74	75
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Chem	54¾	54	54¾	54½
37½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	37¼	35½	36	36½
65½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	65¼	65	65¼	
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	14½
86½	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	81	80¾	81	80¼
38½	21	.80	Am Brake S&F	36	36	36	
149¾	110	4¶	Am Can	143¾	142⅞	143	144
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	160½	160	160½	
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	23¾	23¼	23	23½
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	54	53	53¼	53¼
27	8	..	Am Chain	25½	25½	25½	26¼
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	91¾	91¾	91¾	93
5¾	2¾	..	Am Colortype	5	5	5	
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	31⅜	30	30½	30¼
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8⅞	2¾	..	Am European	8	8	8	
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7¼	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	35	33	33⅞	32½
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	27	27	27	26½
17	3⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	13½	13	13⅛	12⅝
32½	28	..	Am Hide & L vt pf	32⅝	32⅞	32⅞	33¼
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
4	3	..	Am Hide & L n	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
43¼	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	32	32	32	
37½	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	36⅝
4⅝	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅞
37⅞	14¼	2	Am Ice pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	18½	18	18	18⅜
61¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	59¼	58	58	59½
10⅛	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
26¾	13½	..	Am Metal	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅜
29⅜	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	28
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8⅝	7⅞	8	8
41½	8¾	1⅛b	Am P&L 5% pf	39⅜	37¼	38⅞	37½
45½	15¼	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	45½	43¼	45⅛	43⅜
44½	10¼	..	Am Radiator	18	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
159	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	158	158	158	
39¼	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	28⅞	27⅞	28½	28⅝
14⅜	4½	..	Am Seating	14¼	13¾	14⅛	13⅝
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	22⅜	22	22	21¾
75	48½	2	Am Smelt & Ref	59⅜	58	58⅞	58⅜
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	142½	142½	142½	142½
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff	72¼	72	72	72¼
102¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	100¾	100¼	100¼	101
103½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¼
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	102½	102½	102½	103
43	33½	2¶	Am Sstores	36⅝	36½	36½	36½
70½	50⅜	2	AmSugar Ref	54	53¾	53¾	54½
146	98⅜	9	Am Tel&Tel	145⅜	142	142	144½
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs(h)	4½	4½	4½	
26¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	23½	23½	23½	24
27	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	25⅞
19¼	7⅛	1	Am Wat W&E	19¾	18¾	19	19
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Woolen	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
64½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	63½	61¾	62	62⅝
5⅝	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	21½	20⅞	20⅞	21¾
29	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	30	28⅝	29⅞	29
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
3½	1½	..	APW Paper	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	49¼	48½	49½	49⅝
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	65⅛	65	65	65⅜
8⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
9⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
40½	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	40⅜	39½	39¾	40⅛
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	15⅞	15½	15½	16
109	80⅝	.12¶	Asso Dry G 1pf	108	108	108	
40½	29⅜	.50b	Asso Oil	37¾	37¾	37¾	
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	49	48	48	48¾
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	85½	85	85	86
37¾	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	25⅝	24¾	25	25½
28	20¼	1	Atl Refining	22¾	21¾	22¼	22⅞
47½	22⅜	2	Atlas Powder	45¼	45	45	45⅝
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	112	112	112	112
9	4	..	Atlas Tack	8½	8½	8½	
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	42¾	41⅝	41¾	42
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
61	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3	3	3⅛
27⅜	7½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	28¼	26⅝	26⅝	26½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
23	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	19¼	18½	18½	18½
115	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	110	110	110	
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44½
10	3¼	..	Barker Bros	8½	8½	8½	
77½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	74	74	74	
51⅛	37½	1¶	Bayuk Cig	50⅜	50	50¼	50¾
10⅝	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	10⅛
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	16¼	16	16	16
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	93	92½	92½	93¼
14⅜	11½	1	Belding Hem	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13½
24½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	22	21½	21⅜	22
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅞
56⅞	34	2	Best & Co	55½	55¼	55¾	56⅜
41½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	39⅜	38⅜	38½	39⅜
107¾	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	108½	107⅝	108	107⅝
27½	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	23½	22¾	22¾	22¾
12¾	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	12⅝	12¼	12¼	13¾
83	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	80½	80	80	
16¾	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	14½	13⅜	14⅛	14¾
49⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	48½	47⅝	47⅝	49
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼
65¼	28¼	1	Borg Warner	62	60	60	61¼
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	53⅜	52¼	52⅞	53
15¼	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15¼	14⅜	15⅞	15
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	53⅜	52½	53⅜	53
41¾	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	41¼	41⅛	41¼	41
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42¾	42	42⅛	42¼
106	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98½	98	98	98½
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	22⅞	22½	22⅞	22½
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	58½	57¼	57¼	58½
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	59½	59½	59¼	60
9¼	3¾	..	Brunswick Balke	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
8½	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	12	11¾	11¾	12¼
1	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
7⅝	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
10	2½	..	Budd Wheel	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	19¾	19½	19¾	20¼
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	10	9¾	10	9¾
1⅜	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8⅛	7½	7½	8
26⅛	13¼	.60b	Burroughs Add	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞	26
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	15	14	15	14
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	17¾	17¼	17⅜	18⅛
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35	34½	34½	35⅛
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
28⅝	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	28⅜	27½	28¼	27¾
16⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	12¾
13¾	8⅜	..	Can Dig Can Pacific	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
13⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	12¾	12½	12¾	12
46⅞	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	46	46	46	46½
104¾	45¾	..	Case Thresh	105⅝	99	100	101¾
125	84½	4	Case Thresh pf	124⅛	123	124	123
57	36½	1½	Caterpillar Trac	56	55½	55⅞	56½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	29⅞	28½	28¾	29¼
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	26⅜	25⅛	25⅛	26⅞
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	9⅛	9	9⅛	8⅞
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	59⅞	58¾	59⅞	59¼
7½	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7
68	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	66	65½	65½	65½
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	45⅝	45½	45½	
47½	37¼	2.80	Ches & Ohio	45	44½	44¾	44⅜
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1	1	1	1
34½	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	32¼	31¾	32	32¼
47½	25½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2½	2	2	2⅛
10⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	5	5	5	5½
12	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tood	10⅞	10½	10½	10½
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	43½	42¾	43¼	44¼
2⅝	¾	..	Chi RI & P (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4⅛	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	27⅜	26½	26½	27½
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
25¼	9	.25b	Chile Copper	23¼	22½	23½	23½
88¼	31	1¶	Chrysler	86	83¾	84	85½
45	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	43½	42	42	
24⅜	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	76½	76½	76½	77
5¼	3¼	..	City Stores	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
23⅜	12¼	.80	Clark-Equipment	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅛
85	800	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	85	85	85	
278	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	270	270	270	
19¼	15⅛	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	18¼	17⅝	18	18
40½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	40½	38¼	40¼	39
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	3⅞	3⅜	3½	3⅜
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20½	18⅜	19½	18
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	15½	14¼	15⅜	15¼
15¼	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	89	89	89	89⅜
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	62¼	61⅛	61⅝	61½
98	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	94	93½	93½	93¼
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	49½	48⅝	49¼	49¼
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	61	60	60	61
105	97⅝	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	100¾	99	99	100¾
23⅞	16½	.60¶	Comm Solvents	17¾	17½	17⅝	17¾
2⅞	¾	..	Comwlth & So	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
69¾	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	71	69¾	69¾	68¾
119½	110	5½	Con Cred pf	110½	110	110	
47⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40⅛	40¼	40¼	40¼
49	30¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	31⅛	27	27	32
58½	43	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	47¼	45⅛	45⅝	47½
7½	¾	..	Consol Film Ind	5½	5	5	5
22⅛	14¼	1½¶	Consol Film I pf	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	18⅜
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	9½	8¼	8¼	9¼
34⅛	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	30¼	29¼	29¾	29⅜
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	100	99¾	100	99¼
4½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	9	8¾	9	8⅞
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
82	71	6½	Cons Cig pf ww	72⅛	72	72	
17¾	8¾	..	Container A	17½	16	17	17⅜
7¼	2⅝	..	Container B	7¼	6⅞	7	7⅛
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8	7⅞	7⅞	8½
1⅛	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	64¼	64	64	64½
95⅞	62¾	3	Cont Can	94	93½	93½	93½
17⅜	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	17	16½	16½	17
42⅜	24⅜	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	41⅞	41½	41½	41¾
3	⅜	..	Cont Motors	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
24¼	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	23⅞	23½	23½	23¾
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	57½	57	57	57
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	68¾	66	67½	68⅜
165	148¼	7	Corn Prod pf	156	156	156	
6⅞	4⅞	..	Cotg	5¾	5⅜	5½	5⅝
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	37⅞	37¾	37¾	37⅞
17½	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	16⅛	15	15½	16¼
42¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¾
3⅝	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	25⅝	24½	24½	25¾
86½	47½	.50g	Crucible Steel pf	85	84½	85	
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
8½	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	41	41	41	
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	17½	17¼	17½	17½
105¼	89½	.7	Curtis Pub pf	100	97½	98	96½
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
10½	8¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
90	73	7	Cushman 7%	92	92	92	
41	16	..	Cutler Hammer	39⅜	38½	38½	39¼
8¾	6	..	Davega St	8	8	8	8
53½	22¾	..	Deere & Co	54⅞	52⅝	54⅞	53
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	28	28	28	27¾
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	34⅜	33½	33½	34
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅜
115½	65	4	Detroit Edison	115¼	114¾	115	114
50⅜	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	40	40	40	40
40⅜	26½	1½¶	Diamond Patch	38½	37⅞	38¼	
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	39½	38	38¼	38¾
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	8⅞	8⅝	86	8⅝
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	33	33⅛	32½	32¼
26½	13½	1½¶	Dresser A	26½	26½	26½	26½
13¾	6¾	..	Dress B	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
⅝	¼	..	Duluth So Shore	⅜	⅜	..	..
5½	2	..	Dunhill Inter	6	6⅝	6	5½
136⅝	86⅝	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	135½	134	135½	134¼
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	112¼	111½	112¼	111
8	8¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
165¼	110½	8¶	Eastman Kodak	166	165	166	165¼
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	160	160	160	
30⅝	16⅜	1¶	Eaton Mfg	29⅝	28⅝	28¾	29⅝
7¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
38¾	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	36⅞	35⅝	35¾	36⅝
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
8⅜	5⅝	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
7½	1¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
28	2¼	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	26⅜	25⅝	26	25⅞
52½	.39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	51⅜	50¾	51⅛	51
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	29½	28¼	28¾	28⅝
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	130	130	130	131
7⅞	1⅞	..	Engineers Pub S	7⅜	6¾	6⅞	7¼
46¾	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	47	47	47	46
52	15½	..	Engineers P S 6pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52
49	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	50	49⅞	50	49
12⅝	3¼	..	Equitable Off Bldg	5¾	5½	5¾	
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
14⅜	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
23¼	15	1	Evans Products	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2¼	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	24½	24	24	24¼
128	71½	2½g	Fairbanks M pf	128	127½	128	127½
19⅜	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	19½	18¾	19½	18¾
85	48	.6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	79	78¾	79	..
7½	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	..
25	16½	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	23⅝
42⅛	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	42½	42	42¼	
18⅛	13¾	.40	Firestone T&R	15½	15½	15½	15½
96	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	95½	95¼	95½	95¼
58⅞	45	2½g	Firest Nat Stores	47	46¼	47	46½
66⅜	26¼	1	Food Mach	66	65½	65½	66
6⅜	3¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3

Business and Industry

Industrialist Tells Bankers Housing Best Recovery Spur

Commerce and Finance

Exports to Italy Lower; to Britain Decidedly Higher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP) — A marked slump in United States exports to Italy in September was reported today by the Commerce Department.

September exports amounted to $4,795,000, a drop of $800,000 from August, and only slightly over the $4,741,110 totals of September last year.

Experts said they did not know whether United States neutrality policies were of any effect. Exports to Italy have been relatively high for months. The September drop was the first break in the upward trend.

The Italian decrease occurred in the face of a $21,000,000 gain over August in exports to the United Kingdom for a September total of $53,513,000, while exports to Germany gained $3,300,000 for a September total of $8,890,000. Exports to France were $7,316,000, about $500,000 down from August.

Exports to Russia hit a low of only $43,950, against August's $626,000, and July's $5,520,000. Commerce Department experts declined to attach any significance to the Russian decline on the ground that marked fluctuations are usual. The gain to Germany was highly unusual since exports to that country have been at a low level for months.

The following table compares exports and imports for September, 1935, and September, 1934:

Exports to major countries:

	1934	1935
Canada	$24,850,000	$27,417,000
France	10,334,000	7,316,000
Germany	7,461,000	8,890,000
Japan	20,003,000	16,995,000
Russia	713,000	43,950
United Kingdom	40,119,000	53,513,000

Imports from major countries were:

Canada	$20,982,000	$25,976,000
France	3,948,000	4,398,000
Germany	5,637,000	6,997,000
Japan	12,138,000	13,605,000
Russia	854,000	1,031,000
United Kingdom	9,938,000	14,572,000

Cost of Issuing Bonds Decreases To 3.6 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—The Securities and Exchange Commission says that during July, August and September $1,100,000,000 in registrations became effective, which is more than six times the volume of securities registered during the same three months of 1934 and 60 per cent higher than the volume registered during the first six months of 1935.

Total effectives in 1935 through September aggregated about $1,770,000,000. The commission stated that their character indicated that large corporations were continuing to refund bonds and preferred stocks at lower interest rates.

The costs of selling and distributing continued to show reductions, says the report. In the first six months of the year, this amounted to 4.6 per cent of the proposed offerings for the account of the registrants; in the third quarter this figure dropped to 3.6 per cent—2.9 per cent to be absorbed by underwriters' and agents' commissions and discounts, and 0.7 per cent by other selling and distributing expenses.

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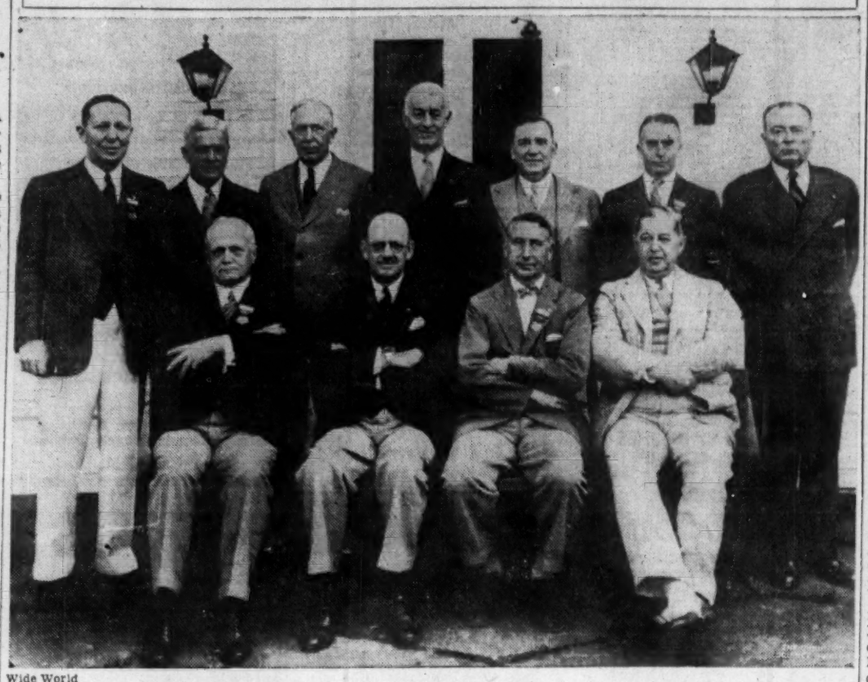
Investment Bankers Meet at 24th Annual Convention



Wide World

Group of Past Presidents of the Investment Bankers Association of America, Attending the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Association at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia

Left to Right, Seated—William C. Baker Jr. of Baltimore; Ralph T. Crane, Retiring President of the Association, of New York; Orrin G. Wood, Newly Elected President, of Boston, and Roy C. Osgood of Chicago. Standing—Alden H. Little of Chicago, Executive Vice-President; Rollin A. Wilbur of Cleveland; Henry T. Ferriss of St. Louis; Pliny Jewell of Boston; George W. Bovenizer of New York; Trowbridge Callaway of New York, and John W. Prentiss of New York

The World's Business

The Thirty-Hour Week

THERE are two ways of looking at the 30-hour week. One is charitable. As a charitable undertaking it "spread" work, and to that extent meant that the burden of supporting the inefficient fell on the efficient. It was just as if the efficient workers had split their pay envelopes at the end of the week with their less fortunate brethren. This is hardly fair. Such "share-the-work" plans are an effort to shift the problem to the section least capable of shouldering it. This was the thought that used to come to me when I saw those monster pictures in New York of a man in overalls "doing his share." I conceive of the unemployment problem as a responsibility for the entire community, not of the efficient workers.

The other aspect of the 30-hour week is economic. The idea has developed that, if shortening working hours gradually has proved its worth, shortening working hours drastically will solve the problem both of lagging recovery and persistent unemployment. I cannot agree with that, either.

It is a pity that the American Federation of Labor, which is the most important proponent of the 30-hour week, does not inquire into its effect on industry in general and on industries in particular. In its general effect the proposal is much too drastic. Such a curtailment in the length of the working week would amount to a *40 per cent* reduction from the general level of approximately *fifty hours* existing in 1929. In the preceding *thirty years*, according to the Brookings Institution, the reduction had amounted to only *13 per cent*. What, therefore, would be the result? Production, obviously, would fall much below the level of 1929. I don't know how much, but it would certainly fall. That would mean, *if you will allow that it is goods and not money that we consume*, that our living standards would decline.

* * *

The 30-hour weekers, however, contend that the loss of productivity would be made up by the increased output per hour. In the 30-hour week there would be an incentive to human efficiency. Besides, they say, mechanical improvements would be encouraged, and those, too, would promote man-hour efficiency. But both human incentive and technological improvement have never been more operative in our system than in the depression years. Jobs have been so scarce that the fear of losing them has been a sufficient spur in itself. The older, less efficient, and less well-trained workers have fallen by the wayside. It is difficult to imagine any increase in *human* efficiency when the specter of insecurity has been removed and the less efficient workers re-employd. What of the increase in man-hour efficiency as a result of technological improvement? The same answer applies. Never before have such improvements been introduced on such a great scale as during the depression. The reason is simple. With prices falling, every management has found itself subject to extraordinary pressure to reduce costs, so that it might be less uncertain of a profit when the goods reached market. That is why technological improvement thrives on depression. In recovery, with prices advancing, the urge to mechanize is not so potent, and in the next five years the advance of technological improvement will probably be much less than it has been in the past five years.

The reduction in productivity caused by the 30-hour week is thus not likely to be offset by increase in efficiency, human or mechanical. Think of the tremendous gap that has to be filled in. A 30-hour week would amount to 40 per cent less work than in 1929. But between 1929 and 1933 efficiency, human and mechanical, crept up only about 15 per cent, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. A universal 30-hour week would thus mean several things—lower production, therefore lower income, therefore lower living standards.

* * *

Equally there is something wrong in trying to apply a 30-hour week to all industries. Each one has its different conditions. The innovation would probably work a beneficial change in some factories and a disastrous change in others. One cannot say till experiments have been made.

It is because of the impossibility of knowing exactly what the 30-hour work week would mean that I cannot always follow the case against the 30-hour week as presented by the orthodox economists. The Brookings Institution has combated the arguments used by the American Federation of Labor. Brookings says the 30-hour week is equivalent to saying to the workers, "You can reap henceforth no advantage from technological progress, other than greater leisure; you shall have no choice as between more goods and services and more spare time; only in so far as you may be able to obtain a larger share of a *fixed total* of wealth produced will it be possible for you to enjoy more of the material comforts and conveniences of life."

I don't think the answer to the 30-hour weekers can be stated so simply. I used to read a good deal on industrial fatigue, and, as I recall, the results always showed declining efficiency as the day advanced. The other day I checked on this memory with several manual workers. They confirmed this common sense impression. Thus it is impossible to reduce the problem to statistical terms and say exactly how a reduction of hours would affect output. You cannot say with Brookings, "The adoption of such a principle would mean a freezing of standards of living in general at 1919 levels." Standards of living would be reduced, yes; but at what levels it is impossible to say.

I will show tomorrow the astonishing results that were obtained in one of the few case studies into the effects of a shorter working week. It has made me feel far readier to appreciate the argument for a gradual reduction in hours.

H. B. E.

N. Y. State Dairymen Sales Up $7,000,000

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP)—Nearly $7,000,000 more went into the pockets of New York State dairymen the first nine months of 1935 than the corresponding period last year, State Agriculture Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck announced tonight.

Receipts to dairymen for milk totaled $76,302,000 for the period ended Sept. 30, an increase of $6,845,000, Ten Eyck said.

The Commissioner attributed the increase to both improvement in state milk control and the present advertising campaign, as well as to better economic conditions.

Arizona Citrus Fruit Yield 67 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona growers of grapefruit and oranges are pinning their hopes on superior quality to help them dispose profitably of 67 per cent more fruit than the yield for the 1934-35 season.

Gathering and shipping of a crop officially estimated at 2,160,000 boxes of grapefruit and 190,000 boxes of oranges have started, but will gain little momentum until the middle of November. All the oranges will be gone by early April, but grapefruit shipments will continue to July 1 or later.

Last season's production was 170,000 boxes of oranges and 1,240,000 of grapefruit.

Manufacturers Up In Arms on Berry Letter to Unions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Business as represented by the National Association of Manufacturers has directly challenged the impartiality and the intent of George L. Berry, newly named as "Co-ordinator for Industrial Co-operation."

C. L. Bardo, president of the association, made these challenges in a statement attacking a letter sent by Mr. Berry to 30,000 labor unions asking for factual data on wage cuts and lengthened hours since NRA's collapse. The letter was not sent to industry.

Asserting first that Mr. Berry had proceeded on "the arbitrary assumption" that industry had lengthened hours and slashed wages, Mr. Bardo added:

Says Labor Support Sought

"The letter . . . finally reveals that the real intent of the proposed conferences next month by the Recovery Administration is nothing else than to lay the groundwork for new NRA legislation.

"Obviously intended to mobilize the support of labor unions for such legislation, the letter is the best argument that has been presented against the holding of such conferences."

The conferences referred to by Mr. Bardo were suggested by Mr. Berry in letters to various industries, and were intended to provide opportunity for a general discussion. Some business groups, the automobile industry in the forefront, have declined to attend. Mr. Bardo hit particularly at one phrase used by Mr. Berry in his letter to the labor unions, asserting that his "reference to employees as the 'unwilling victims' of wage and hour changes by employers, is certainly not the language of an impartial Government official."

Calls It Publication

"It is idle to suppose," he added, "that the conferences he intends holding are for any purpose except to furnish apparent 'evidence of the desire of industry for a permanent order resting on fair competition.'"

The manufacturer's statement also hit at what he termed a duplication or near duplication of effort within the skeleton remains of the old NRA.

Mr. Berry said neither the union letter nor the new plan duplicated the work of a committee directed by the President to obtain somewhat similar information. Since August this group has been using 650 NRA employees in field work.

The committee's members explained they were surveying 50 major industries to determine changes in labor and trade practice conditions, by first obtaining figures from employers and then checking personally with the employees of those employers on the accuracy of the figures.

U. S. Leather Exports In Nine Months Higher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Commerce Department reports that exports of leather from the United States increased in the first nine months of the year, despite continuance of various artificial trade barriers.

American leather sales abroad in the first nine months were valued at $12,154,350, as compared with $11,758,555 in the corresponding period of 1934. While European countries remained the chief market for American leathers, increasing shipments were noted to Africa and Asiatic areas.

City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Bonds Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Oct. 30 — On Monday, Nov. 4, the City of Detroit announces that it will sell $11,000,000 4 per cent sewage disposal system bonds, maturing from 1939 to 1965. The total cost of the sewage disposal system will be $20,000,000, of which amount $9,000,000 will be obtained by a direct grant from the Federal Government.

It is expected that the PWA will purchase the $11,000,000 of bonds at par and accrued interest.

Bankers See Call For Industrial Capital Gaining

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 30 (AP)—Investment bankers were censured today by their own committee on industrial securities for offering bonds to the public at too high prices.

The committee told the final session of the Investment Bankers Association of America convention that 40 per cent of this year's new issues were selling in the open market Sept. 1 for less than they had been offered to the public.

Warns of High Prices

It cautioned investment bankers against letting themselves be forced by competition into overpricing issues. It warned issuing corporations of the unfavorable public opinion created by offering the public securities at prices which cannot be maintained.

The committee, headed by Sidney J. Weinberg of Goldman Sachs & Co. New York, also said "it feels that in some cases sinking fund provisions have not been adequate."

"Business gives every indication of further expansion," the report said. Demand for new industrial capital cannot much longer be postponed. Not only bond, but preferred and common stock issues in increasing numbers, may well be anticipated in the future."

One of the principal speakers before the final session of the five-day annual convention was Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio, who asserted that the heavy goods industries would take up a large part of the present unemployment when freed from government interference.

Wants Restrictions Ended

"What industry needs and has the right to expect," he said, "is an end to the futile struggle for social control of economic functions. Put an end to unnecessary Government restriction and control, and the burdens incurred by the high cost of Government, and there will be generated one of the greatest surges of buying we have ever experienced."

Mr. Hook expressed the opinion that one of the greatest stimuli to recovery might be found in modern housing.

"In my opinion," he said, "the development of an integrated housing industry, properly organized for the production of homes, to make the advantages of the low-cost mass production available to the people, represents the greatest potential development of the times."

Orrin G. Wood of Estabrook & Company, Boston, was inducted as president of the association for the next year, succeeding Ralph T. Crane of Brown Harriman & Company, New York. Mr. Wood, 49 years old, tall and rangy, is a native of Staten Island, N. Y., but long a resident of Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard in 1909, lives near Boston with his family of six children, and enjoys golf and sailing.

Prices of Crude Oil Have Good Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30—Announcement is made by the Shell Oil Company that it has decided to advance the price of crude oil an average of 55 cents a barrel. This follows the policy of the Union Oil Company and brings the price of Signal Hill 27 gravity to $1.05, compared to 50 cents in the last eight weeks and $1 previous to the cut at that time.

Prices of Pennsylvania grade crude oil have been advanced 15 cents a barrel. The South Penn Oil Company set $1.87 a barrel for oil in Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines, $1.82 in Eureka lines and $1.67 in Buckeye lines.

In the Bradford and Alleghany districts the Tide Water Pipe, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Tide Water Oil Company, established a price of $2.15 a barrel.

Bank Says U. S. Spends at Rate Of Nearly Twice Annual Income

During the first quarter of the Federal Government's fiscal year ended September 30, deficits totaled over $832,000,000, according to the First National Bank of Boston. This brings the cumulative deficits for the depression period to more than $15,000,000,000, says the report, which emphasizes that the Government is now spending at the rate of nearly twice its income.

"Despite the colossal expenditures of public money," continues the bank, "there is no sign of let-up in such spending and no definite program to balance the books of the Government. After having been more or less indifferent to this huge Government spending, the general public in all parts of the country is now becoming tax conscious and is asking, 'Where is the money coming from to pay these stupendous bills?'

Soak the Rich Fails

"It was a shock to discover that the recent so-called 'soak the rich' measure would produce only about $270,000,000 in annual taxes, or an amount sufficient to defray public expenses for about two weeks only. Taxes on income in the upper brackets are now virtually confiscatory and exceed those of any other country in the world. Apparently other sources must be found.

"Let us consider the position of some of the chief taxpaying groups. The railroads paid aggregate taxes of $763,000,000 for the years 1932 to 1934 inclusive, while their cumulative deficits during this period amounted to about $161,000,000. The electric utilities during the five depression years paid total taxes of over $1,000,000,000. Last year they paid $240,000,00 in taxes, which represented 13.9 per cent of gross revenue, as against the payment of 4.9 per cent in 1912. The owners of real estate pay about one-half of all taxes in this country. The petroleum industry for the 10 years ended 1934 paid taxes of over $6,343,000,000, while net earnings during this period were less than $2,000,000,000.

Burdensome Taxes

"Burdensome taxes and huge public debts are as much the concern of Main Street as of Wall Street. They touch the pocketbooks of all. There is no escape. Taxes of all kinds are passed on to the consumer through the food he eats, the clothes he wears, in fact through all necessities of life, as well as through the luxuries. The automobile owners of the country last year paid an aggregate tax of $1,214,000,000, or 75 per cent more than total federal expenditures in 1913.

"Despite the heavy strain upon taxpayers, the amount of taxes paid in 1934 covered but 60 per cent of all governmental expenditures. In other words, for every dollar spent by the various governmental agencies, only .60 was collected in taxes. The remainder represented deficits which are reflected in the rapidly mounting debt. Since 1930 the federal debt has nearly doubled while national income is 30 per cent less.

"The spending theorists hold that huge expenditures of public funds will prime the business pump, stimulate business, solve unemployment and provide an increasing amount of revenue so that the average person will not have to pay higher taxes. This is a cruel deception. Profligate spending of public money not only chills confidence and casts the shadow of fear over the future but it militates against new undertakings and stifles normal activity of existing wealth-creating agencies. In the name of relief and recovery many billions of dollars are being spent through public works projects but the number of unemployed is practically the same as when this program began, while more than 17,000,000 persons are on relief rolls.

Fresh Capital Needed

"Prodigious public spending not only tends to perpetuate unemployment but it drains the capital funds upon which our economic structure rests. Without the accumulation of these funds there could be no production plants and civilization would lapse into a primitive state. In order then to perpetuate our economic system and keep it in working order there must be a constant replenishment of fresh capital to make repairs, to replace obsolete equipment and to provide new productive facilities. During the depression period, from 1930 to 1933, the amount paid out for wages, salaries and dividends exceeded income produced by $30,000,000,000 and so depleted capital funds by that amount.

"If reserves disappear, our whole economic system crumbles, our factories close and commerce is at an end. Under such conditions private enterprise would of necessity cease to function and regimentation of all economic activity by the Government would follow with the consequence that living standards would disintegrate."

Advertisers Find Trade Betterment Now Nationwide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 30—Reports of nationwide business improvement continued to be read before the association of national advertisers here today as it proceeded with business at the final session of its twenty-sixth annual convention. Polls reported by spokesmen for durable goods industries like steel, copper, electrical equipment and glass reported sales definitely increasing and reasonable certainty of continuing improvement.

An informal poll of 150 representatives from corporations in practically every type of manufacturing showed them almost unanimous in reporting increased volume of gross sales.

A majority also reported increase in gross profits. Only 15 of the 150 firms had raised prices in the past year.

Reports and speakers also stressed the possibility of improving advertising, holding that the $280,000,000 spent for this purpose last year could have been better directed.

A paper prepared by I. W. Digges, New York attorney, advised advertisers and advertising agencies to keep complete and elaborate indexed files of all ideas and suggestions submitted to them. This, he said, would help to avoid expensive lawsuits by persons who declare their suggestions were rejected first and later stolen. Two recent suits were cited as examples.

"There is a definite property right in the vehicle in which an idea is expressed, but not in the idea itself," he said.

Chinese Dollar Hits Low Level of 30.75c

SHANGHAI, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Chinese dollar dropped to its lowest level for more than a year today, hitting 30.75 cents against the United States dollar.

Continued inflation rumors, speculation and unstable political conditions were blamed for a mad scramble to buy foreign exchange at any price.

Stocks of Wool In United States Are Well Used Up

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the time being, there is no questioning the strength of wool prices. Stocks in this country have been well used up, so that of the domestic clip there is now left in the hands of dealers and producers only about 80,000,000 pounds.

Manufacturers have larger stocks than they did a year ago but the necessity for importations of foreign wool in larger quantities than for many years is clearly apparent.

Already, there has been a fair weight of wool bought for importation for other than carpet purposes. Carpet wool imports are heavy of necessity, since we produce no carpet wools in this country. Of the types suitable for clothing purposes, the bulk of the wool bought has been of medium quality and has included a considerable proportion of Sliped (pulled) wools.

Prices secured abroad for both fine and medium wools are rather above the point of import parity; in other words, importers do not find the scanty offerings of medium wools now available very attractive in price, while Japan, England and Germany are keen buyers of the fine wools in Australia and South Africa and keep those markets also above import parity here.

Sales in the domestic market are less keen than they were, although keeping about equal to a normal average turnover; that is about 7,500,000 pounds per week. Sales reported by approved houses Monday and Tuesday were 2,250,000 pounds.

The course of prices is rather against the buyer, all the while, although wool is not quotably dearer than it was a week ago. Sales of fine and fine medium territory wools are being made mainly in the clean range of 75@80 cents, which includes ordinary short Class V types up to the better Class II types.

A little fall Texas wool is being moved at close to 70 cents, clean basis. About half of the fall clip is left in Texas out of a clip estimated now at 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 pounds.

Half-blood combing wools have been selling latterly in the clean range of 75 to 80 cents for territory types, according to character and quality, and Ohio bright fleeces are quotable firmly at 32 to 33 cents, according to the wool.

Medium bright fleeces have been selling at around 36 to 37 cents for the best Ohio-Michigan and similar wools (graded) and quarters at about a cent less for good combing wools.

There is moderate demand for woolen wools, including scoured pulled wools of the average B type at 73 to 75 cents and for good white wools at 75 to 77 cents.

Mohair is very firm on the basis of about 50 cents for adult and 60 cents for kid hair to the Texas grower. The sales are usually small in size, and mainly for piecing out purposes among the woolen mills.

At the opening of the East India sales in Liverpool yesterday, the better wools were firm, while wasty descriptions were rather easier, and withdrawals were rather frequent. Offerings are 16,250 bales in four days, ending Friday.

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

The offering of these securities is made only by the Prospectus. This advertisement is published by and on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in this State.

NEW ISSUE

$7,300,000

Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company

Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds Series C, 4%

To be dated November 1, 1935 To be due November 1, 1965

Price 102½% and Accrued Interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Estabrook & Co. Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated
The First Boston Corporation Blyth & Co., Inc.
Bonbright & Company Incorporated Kidder, Peabody & Co.

October 30, 1935.

Radio in France Still Beyond Use of Majority of Peasantry

It is hard to escape the radio especially in the United States. It blares out at one from store entrances, in restaurants, cafes, roadside stands, from automobiles parked alongside one in waiting traffic lines, in homes. In fact almost everywhere it is being used to help to relieve the tedium of work. Coat girls, bootblacks, store helpers, truck drivers have sets going all day and night to while away the long hours of duty.

Radiocasting, too, is as prevalent in England. This is shown by the fact that one listener, at least, has noticed the difference when returning to England from France. Hilda Matheson, just back from a holiday in France, records that "it is a curious experience to emerge from a part of the world which is still living, for all practical purposes, in a pre-broadcasting age, into the din of an ether resounding with calls to arms, and in which every broadcasting device is being used to extend the area of political passion."

Propaganda Power

"The propaganda power of the microphone," Miss Matheson said, "is being heard at an unprecedented pitch; its capacity for standardizing national emotion has never been so clear. It is only fair to remember however, that at the other end of the scale from these spectacular displays, broadcasting is daily contributing its quota to the better information of the world, and that the dispassionate tones of announcers are conveying news and comments on news to an immense public in an atmosphere of reasonableness and impartiality."

Speaking of her study of radiocasting in France Miss Matheson said: "Peasant France, in the remoter regions, is not yet radio-minded. It is the provincial paper, which arrives at dusk by diligence, to which the village turns for news; and the news is often excessively provincial, and the outlook scarcely less so.

"French broadcasting," Miss Matheson continued, "is still largely a hobby of the middle and lower-middle classes. For economic reasons it is still beyond the reach of the majority of the peasantry, and it has scarcely yet won the place in more critical worlds which wireless has won in England.

Expansion Hindered

"Long periods of controversy and periodic reorganizations have hindered the fullest expansion of broadcasting in France," she said. "Energies have been preoccupied with political and commercial theories of control, which might otherwise have been spent on studying the audience for broadcasting and the arts of reaching its various sections."

French programs have an almost staggering proportion of long plays, Miss Matheson said. "These are open stage plays, performed apparently in their entirety, often from a theater, or with a full theatrical cast. French listeners appear to think nothing of four-act plays—or, at least, French program directors seem to have some reason to think so. These vary from "Peg of My Heart" to Racine and Moliere.

"There is a high proportion of literary, economic and scientific 'conferences' both in the home and in the colonial programs," Miss Matheson added. "Where the British fare for overseas listeners consists largely of light music, the French provide a succession of news and reviews covering literature, economics, law, etc., and serial talks on such themes as 'The Great Movements of Contemporary Thought.' Some of these are of high quality. There are signs, however, of a more critical attitude toward cultural, educational programs and even news. In October a daily news feature called 'The Voice of Paris,' a radio news-reel given in 12 or more transmissions during the day, was inaugurated."

★ ★ ★

Radio Compositions

Jascha Heifetz, noted violinist, has offered an idea that might be worthy of consideration by composers who would like to compose especially for the radio.

"The composers of America, and the world for that matter," Mr. Heifetz said, while rehearsing for his appearance on the NBC-WEAF network, Sunday, Nov. 3, at 10 p. m., eastern standard time, "ought to get busy and write some music I can play in 1¾ minutes. Music for the piano and violin.

"Radio has peculiar needs. Radio is brief—the masterworks of the musicians who lived and died before Hertz and Marconi were, in the main, written for the concert-goer who expected to spend at least two hours at each concert.

"There is a definite need here," he continued. "The shortest existing piece of good music suitable for violin and piano on the radio runs probably to two and a half or more minutes. The instrumental soloist playing for the microphone, in order to vary his program properly, needs absolutely first-rate music about three quarters of a minute shorter.

"I wish someone would write it."

[A Wednesday Radio Comment Feature]

American Islands Of France to Get Self-Government

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Oct. 29 (AP)—The tiny remnant of France's once great colonial empire in North America—the islands of St. Pierre, Greater and Little Miquelon—is at last to have self-government, according to reports.

Information reaching here today was that the French Government has informed Inspector of Colonies Herat, now at St. Pierre, that the election of 12 men as the governing body of the islands has been approved.

The decision to grant local government instead of carrying on the practice of governing the colonies in Paris was reached after much discussion. Strict economy was given as the aim of the reform.

During prohibition days in the United States, the islands flourished with a liquor trade. Now the liquor revenue has dried up and a heavy financial burden has fallen upon France. The French Government has promised assistance but under a drastically reduced budget. The new form of government calls for the abolition of municipal administration and the cancellation of many high salaries, with persons receiving them to be sent back to France.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
Connecticut

Waterbury—Week days, no regular time assigned, WATR, 1190kc.

Change of Schedule
Short Wave
Massachusetts

Boston—Monday to Friday, inclusive, 6 p. m., beginning Nov. 4, W1XAL, 11.79meg. (Note change of frequency).

Movie Receipts Increase In Cities Used as Index

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 30 (AP)—An average increase of more than 10 per cent in key city box office receipts during the past six months was reported Oct. 28 by Joseph M. Schenck, chairman of the board of the Twentieth Century-Fox Pictures.

Local Classified Advertising

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FORD Touring Tudor, April, 1935, incl. radio, beautiful condition; 5000 mi.; no dealers; bargain. R-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Packard Limousine and Packard Touring car, excellent condition, not new, low mileage. Call Asp. 4762 (Brookline, Mass.).

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 240 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

SALARIED POSITIONS
$3,000 to $30,000

Presidents, General Managers, Sales Managers, Advertising Managers, Purchasing Agents, Comptrollers — executives of all ages have found that IT PAYS to use this strictly personal advertising service. Copies of testimonial letters from SATISFIED CLIENTS will gladly be sent on request. If you have earned $3,000 a year or more and can defray the modest cost of a Unique National Campaign, write me today, in confidence, telling just enough about your record to indicate that you are qualified. Address: ROY ARNOLD FRYER, President.

FRYER EXECUTIVE SERVICE
7016M Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

FARMS FOR SALE

NEAR WARRENTON, VIRGINIA—361-acre fruit farm, 7000 apple, 1000 peach trees, all full bearing, completely equipped. C. S. JAMES, 1101 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Convenient and quiet location; twelve rooms, two modern tile bathrooms, every bedroom pleasant; vacuum system; recreation room; hot water heat; renovated throughout; garage; must be seen to be appreciated. Box W-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—MEN

OPPORTUNITY

WANTED—Young man, 19 to 21, clean, to learn making of exclusive diamond jewelry; must be naturally mechanically and artistically inclined; must be willing to spend at least 2 years apprenticeship; small remuneration; unless able to fill above requirements need not apply; apply by letter only. Box V-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Educated, intelligence, initiative; please type reply, giving religion, experience and personal history. Write Box P-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG men, Christian Scientists, well recommended, with nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE—Child's, for active 18 months' old boy; leaving soon for entire winter in Florida; salary $25 monthly. COLLIER, 5 Kelburn, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—Educated young lady take complete charge two young children; congenial home; other help kept; answer immediately; salary $40. Write Box F-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage — all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Proprietor
75 Ellery St. Cambridge Tro 6036, Kir. 4093

PIANO TUNING

THE AMERICAN PIANO TUNING CO.
All pianos tuned. Expertly repaired.
225 West 86th St., N. Y. C. Endicott 2-8455

PRINTING

PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

DEDHAM, MASS.—Desirable corner house lot, approx. 14,000 sq. ft., restricted residential district. Box W-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call Ken. 2575.

FLUSHING Bayside (Long Island, N. Y.)—Houses, lots, apartments; sale or lease. R. D BOYLE, 146-25 35th Ave. Tel. Flushing 9-0621

FOR RENT OR SALE
Modern 11-room stone tile roof house, 2-car garage. Acre ground, fine trees, shrubs. In beautiful Huntingdon Valley, Suburban Philadelphia. Desirable restricted section. Perfect condition. All modern conveniences. J. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 1216, Pittsburgh, Pa. SUBURBAN PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LINDENHURST, L. I. — Waterfront home, 6-room house, garage with 4 rooms, tennis court, handball court, private boat dock. NOYES, 630 West End Ave., New York City. Tel. ENdicott 2-2028.

MAGNOLIA, MASS.—For sale, house on water front; magnificent view over ocean and coast; 12 rooms, 4 fireplaces, automatic oil-burning furnace, 3 bathrooms, 3 extra toilets, large glass-enclosed sunroom, 2 open terraces, 2-car garage, small garden. Address M. V., 234 Prince George Street, Annapolis, Md.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
OPPORTUNITY TO RENT completely modernized house, choice location, 5 chambers, 2 tile baths, library, maid's quarters, playroom, oil burner, refrigeration, double heated garage, $125. DORIS CARLEY, West New. 2966.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS FARMER 10 Brattle St. Cambridge KIRkland 7827

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE—Comfortable, attractive room in private family; opportunity for quiet and study; food excellent. Asp. 8243.

FLORIDA—Pleasant cottage home, good board, for one needing rest and study; very reasonable; best refs. MRS. BEALS, Longwood.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractively furnished room, kitchen privileges, elevator; reasonable rates. MISS OESTMANN, CIR. 7610.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave. — Desirable rooms, with running water; nearly opposite The Mother Church. S. J. S. COM. 9162.

BOSTON, 95 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Pleasant, homelike rooms; $5. EMMA RANKIN.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 32 Centre St.—Attractive rooms available for reasonable rent; board optional; oil heat; quiet, desirable home. Longwood 9057.

BROOKLINE, Mass. — Room with private bath for gentleman, in adult family of two. Longwood 1695.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) Heights, 115 Montague St.—Quiet, cozy, homelike, elevator; private family; business woman; convenient all subways. Triangle 5-8895.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—Pleasant room in one-family house, next to bath; light housekeeping privilege optional; references exchanged. 171 Prospect Ave., Irvington, N. J.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Furnished room with private bath and shower; near transportation and church; no other roomers; Christian Scientist preferred. Box R-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 84th St., 325 West—One to three comfortably furnished rooms, in quiet, comfortable private house. TRa. 7-4830.

N. Y. C., 141 E. 76th St.—Sunny outside, piano, kitchen privileges, Frigidaire; $6 and $8; Tel. Butterfield 8-6045. HILSON.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1137 S. 52nd St.—Two beautifully furnished communicating bedrooms, third floor; semi-private bath; breakfast optional.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

TWO bright, warm furnished rooms, kitchen privileges; rent $5. N. F., 30 Stanton Road, Brookline, Mass., Apt. 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Twelve years last position; best references. Tel. Hyd. 2267-W (between 6-8 p. m.), Hyde Park, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED young woman desires secretarial work part or whole time; practitioner's work preferred. Box T-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Gentlewoman, fully experienced staff management and catering, excellent references, seeks post. Telephone Ashland 4-0419, New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RESPONSIBLE woman with references would take a position as companion. V-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel Somerset 0678—0034-W 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Southern Year-Round Estate for Sale

In the long leaf pine and fruit section, Pinebluff, North Carolina. Nine-room house completely furnished with antiques and oriental rugs. Garage with chauffeur's quarters; servants' cabin; stable for eight horses and dog kennels. Ideal for hunting club or winter estate. Priced to sell.

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 2345

TAMPA, FLA.—For sale, brick bldg., 24 furn. apts., tile baths, elect. refrig.; splendid condition; Plant Park section; good investment; managed by owner. Wilkist Apts. 215 No. Blvd.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Giovnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. Shaughnessy Knitting Co., Dept. A-103, Watertown, N. Y.

SALES EXECUTIVE to be selected from successful representatives of CHILDCRAFT, a national organization. Work demands services of ex-teacher or one with sympathetic understanding of children; who is capable of doing worth-while things and eager to succeed. While not essential, prefer one who can travel and has a car. Age 27-50. Salary to start, bonus, commission, and transportation. Write fully, giving age, education, experience, address, phone number. Address MISS MARION M. COGAR, Dept. M, Room 1000, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

SOCIALLY known woman to show to mothers by appointment, exquisite hand-made dresses for girls; commission. MARY MOORE, Box 394 Davenport, Iowa.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees
One branch for care of MENTAL CASES. Separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those needing PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
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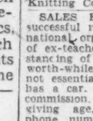

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1504.

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1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator bldgs., modern improvements; refrigeration; also studio building with switchboard service. Coleman-Gilbert Asso., 359 Huntington Ave., Boston. Com. 3212.

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RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y.—One or two rooms, kitchenette; also single room; 20 minutes from New York; near church. B. M. T., Brooklyn Manor Sta. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8676.

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ALLSTON, MASS.—Will share my beautifully furnished apartment with business woman. Tel. Stadium 4866.

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Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022 CHARLES W COSMAN 95 Gainsboro Street Boston

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

WOMAN wishes to join party driving to California about Nov. 1st; would share expense and help drive. MRS. MARTHA R. PERKINS, 306 No. Clinton St., Olean, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Boston, Mass.
October 28, 1935.

We hereby certify, as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated and to be voted for in the city of Boston, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1935.

David B. Shaw, Daniel H. Rose, Frederic E. Dowling, Francis B. McKinney — Board of Election Commissioners

FOR COUNCILOR (2 Years)
Vote for One

WARD 1
JAMES R. COFFEY ... 427 Meridian Street
WARREN F. FENLON ... 1141 Saratoga Street
FRANCIS E. McINTYRE ... 210 Leyden Street
PASQUALE DEL GROSSO ... 124 Bremen Street
MICHAEL DI PESA ... 130 Putnam Street
HENRY SELVITELLA ... 80 Orient Avenue

WARD 2
JAMES J. MELLEN ... 18 Tremont Street
JOHN J. CORCORAN ... 90 High Street
EDWARD MOREY, JR. ... 23 Mount Vernon Street
JOHN P. DOHERTY ... 41 High Street

WARD 3
JOHN I. FITZGERALD ... 7 Allen Street
MICHAEL LO PRESTI ... 102 Leverett Street
RALPH DI MATTIA ... 93 Charter Street
JAMES PENTA ... 126 Salem Street
MICHAEL PENNACCHIO ... 59 South Margin Street

WARD 4
M. MARTIN GOULDEY ... 743 Tremont Street
GEORGE W. ROBERTS ... 20 Hemenway Street

WARD 5
STEPHEN C. SULLIVAN ... 73 Carver Street
HENRY L. SHATTUCK ... 15 River Street

WARD 6
JOSEPH M. SCANNELL ... 272 West Third Street
EDWARD M. SHEEHY ... 49 Farragut Road
GEORGE A. MURRAY ... 223 West Second Street
GEORGE F. DONOVAN ... 508 East Broadway
LEO J. GORMAN ... 174 West Seventh Street
JOHN J. SKERRY ... 204 Emerson Street

WARD 7
JOHN E. KERRIGAN ... 213 West Eighth Street
PATRICK J. CONNELLY ... 48 Marine Road

WARD 8
JOHN F. DOWD ... 22 Greenville Street

WARD 9
FRANK E. BRYANT ... 46 West Newton Street
LESTER E. COLETTA ... 18 Logan Street
CHARLES L. CURRAN ... 140 Vernon Street
CLARENCE E. FULLER ... 989 Columbus Avenue
RICHARD D. GLEASON ... 15 Ruggles Street
ERNEST D. COOKE ... 131 Warwick Street
WILLIAM J. SMITH ... 27 Worcester Street

WARD 10
PETER J. GRAHAM ... 190 Day Street
EDWARD J. DALTON ... 51 Lamartine Street
LEO F. POWER ... 9 Castleton Street
JOHN E. MURPHY ... 28 Whitney Street
JOHN J. DOHERTY ... 67½ Wyman Street

WARD 11
JAMES J. KILROY ... 1301 Columbus Avenue
EDWARD L. ENGLERT ... 18 Ilfley Road
FRANCIS A. DOYLE ... 12 Cedar Park

WARD 12
RUDOLPH B. THORNTON ... 153 Warren Street
ANTHONY A. KERRIGAN ... 8 Fountain Street
DAVID M. BRACKMAN ... 89 Waumbeck Street
EDWARD F. SMITH ... 7 Howland Street

WARD 13
FRANCIS X. McINNIS ... 12 Hartford Street
PETER J. FITZGERALD ... 39 Belfort Street
DAVID THOMPSON ... 37 Folsom Street
JAMES M. COSTELLO ... 30 Carson Street

WARD 14
JULIUS ANSEL ... 14 Evelyn Street
MAURICE GELL ... 41 Wellington Hill Street
MOSES Y. CHABAN ... 148 Harvard Street
ISRAEL CHERRY ... 650 Walk Hill Street
CHARLES KAPLAN ... 102 Columbia Road
SIDNEY ROSENBERG ... 576 Blue Hill Avenue

WARD 15
MARTIN H. TOBIN ... 70 Westville Street
JOHN B. KELLY ... 2 Tovar Street

WARD 16
ALBERT L. FISH ... 12 Rowena Street
DANIEL T. GALVIN ... 41 Newhall Street
JOHN J. McGRATH ... 2 Glenrose Road
FRANK J. MITCHELL ... 883 Adams Street

WARD 17
HENRY L. ASKIN ... 27 Lyndhurst Street
FRANCIS X. COTTER ... 124 Fuller Street
LAWRENCE WILLIAMS ... 23 Wheatland Avenue
ROBERT GARDINER WILSON, JR. ... 57 Codman Hill Avenue
WILLIAM J. KEENAN ... 246 Gallivan Boulevard

WARD 18
CLEMENT A. NORTON ... 34 Myopia Road
FRANK J. ALBERTO ... 21 Collins Street
MORRIS HOROWITZ ... 67 West Selden Street
S. THOMAS FALCONE ... 297 Kittredge Street

WARD 19
WILLIAM J. MacHALE ... 16 Beaufort Road
PETER A. MURRAY ... 7 Saint John Street
MERTON W. TOWER ... 19 Rockview Street

WARD 20
RICHARD M. WELCH ... 11 Montvale Street
JAMES F. FINLEY ... 231 Cornell Street
ERIC A. NELSON ... 287 Stratford Street
CLIFFORD C. BARTON ... 85 Farquhar Street
DENNIS E. SULLIVAN, JR. ... 14 Schirmer Road
JEREMIAH J. McCARTHY ... 86 Temple Street

WARD 21
RICHARD G. MAHONEY ... 81 Euston Road
FRANCIS J. ROBERT DRISCOLL ... 44 Blenford Road
JAMES E. AGNEW ... 92 Wallingford Road
DAVID ZINTZ ... 20 Glenville Avenue
FORREST L. BERRY ... 36 North Beacon Street
HENRY J. GAGNON ... 19 Highgate Street

WARD 22
JAMES H. MULLAY ... 1 Cypress Court
EDWARD C. MADDEN ... 82 Bigelow Street
EDWARD M. GALLAGHER ... 21 Oak Square Avenue
THOMAS E. MORAHAN ... 134 Lake Street
LUKE B. DONELAN ... 34 Winship Street

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE
(4 Years)
VOTE FOR THREE
JOSEPH G. SULLIVAN ... 107 Blue Hill Avenue
CHARLES E. MACKEY ... 520 East Broadway
GEORGE DEMETER ... 214 Huntington Avenue
ALICE MURPHY MARTIN ... 708 Washington Street
JAMES E. GILDEA ... 100 Hollingsworth Street
JOSEPH L. KAPLAN ... 43 Esmond Street
JOHN C. FLAHERTY ... 7 Morrill Street
HERMAN CARP ... 33 Egremont Road
BENJAMIN EISENSTADT ... 80 Winthrop Street
MATTHEW J. KELLY ... 7 Thurston Street
ANGELO R. COPPOLA ... 1 Centre Street Terrace
MAURICE J. TOBIN ... 23 Bellvista Road
PAUL T. BURKE ... 15 Gallivan Boulevard
JAMES T. BURKE ... 45 Rockland Street
HAYWARD TAMKIN ... 1810 Commonwealth Avenue
MIRIAM C. REGAN ... 31 Magazine Street
AGNES L. McCARTHY ... 45 Stoughton Street
JOHN J. CONCANNON ... 1679 Dorchester Avenue
ADAM PALAZA ... 136 Quincy Street
NYMAN H. KOLODNY ... 4 Maple Court
FRANCIS D. DAILEY ... 871 Washington Street
HENRY J. SMITH ... 53 Nottingchill Road
JOHN F. DONAHUE ... 6 Palmer Place
WILLIAM P. KELLY ... 13 Wigglesworth Street
MELVIN A. McCULLY ... 61 Elm Street
FREDERICK M. O'HARA ... 38 Burgoyne Street
J. ARTHUR MORIARTY ... 34 Tonawanda Street
ALBERT P. McCULLOCH ... 22 Chase Street
WARREN A. CASEY ... 17 Dawes Street

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Mahogany bedroom furniture, twin bedsteads, tea wagon, buffet, table, sewing cabinet, divan, chairs, book case, etc. Tel. Wellesley 1542.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WOULD like to give away a lovely black and white cat; country home, preferably on farm. Address Box 188, Wayland, Mass., or Tel. 194-2.

HOUSES TO LET

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Unfurnished 9 rooms, newly decorated (attractive Hill section), 4 fireplaces, oil burner, 2-car garage; convenient to Manhattan; near Christian Science church. Write Box K-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

JEWELERS

HAMILTON WATCHES for men and women. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Avenue, Boston. Convenient terms if desired

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1887.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LEADING national company needs salespeople in local towns to sell Shirts—Hosiery; novel sales plan brings quick sales. 1-year guarantee; cash commissions; bonuses. QUAKER SHIRT CORP. 100 Boylston Street Boston, Mass.

SHOE REPAIRING

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—COMMUNITY SHOE REBUILDERS, Whittemore Pastes and Polishes. 57 Baker Street.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

HEADQUARTERS
For Branded Menswear
Stetson Hats
Interwoven Hose
Manhattan Shirts
Arrow Underwear
Lew Gottlieb MEN'S SHOP JERSEY CITY

MONTCLAIR

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday, inclusive.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO - RADIO - RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver Hats Ready Made and to Order
40 CHURCH STREET

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
"CURTAIN TIME"
"Morelite" Makes Window Cleaning Easy
Drapery and Curtain Hardware of All Kinds
PHONES: MTC. 2-3210; MTC. 2-3211

BULBS
The Cream of Holland and America.
Write or phone for our
SPECIAL OFFER
WILSON'S SEEDS
284 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Opp. D. L. & W. Station Phone Mtc. 2-2433

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon — Dinner
33 Park Street
Mont. 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

77 ORANGE ROAD TEA ROOM
Dinners—Luncheons
Bridge Parties a Specialty
Near Christian Science church
Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2-9642

LOOK TO YOUR LOOKS AND LOOK TO YOUR POCKET
Tailor-made Custom Clothes are exceedingly smart and stylish and exceedingly keen in price.
Montclair Tailoring Est., Inc.
J. BRAVERMAN, President
189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. 2-2674

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

Freytag and Anderson Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

The Lavender Shop, Inc.
Dinner Ware Linens Gifts
Fabrics Decorating
Wall Paper
16 Church Street Tel. Montclair 2-1058

GAY STADIUM FROCKS
High Shades of Matelasse, Friendship Crepe, Alpaca, Cashmere Knit and Novelty Wools for your play to the grand stand ... $7.95
Miss Frances Shop
470 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

ORANGE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1508
836 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an excessive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

PASSAIC

STENCHEVER'S
Fine Footwear for
Men, Women and Children
96 Main Street ... PATERSON
38 Lexington Avenue ... PASSAIC
188 Main Street ... HACKENSACK

ELIZABETH

For QUALITY LAUNDRY SERVICE
PHONE EL 2-7208
Leonard Laundry Co. Inc.
14 BUTLER STREET ELIZABETH, N. J.

ORGEL'S Inc.
Quality Coal and Service
KOPPERS COKE
PHONE EL 2-3210
76 Sterling Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
Thanksgiving Suggestions
Pumpkin Pies—Mince Pies and Fruit Cakes
Phone El. 2-1432
318 MORRIS AVENUE, ELIZABETH, N. J.

HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S CORSET and GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1405

HADDONFIELD

H. P. DREYER Inc.
140 Kings Highway East.
Plumbing—Heating—Roofing
Warm air conditioning systems
Bell Phone 51 IRVING CHEW, Registered

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

NORGE
OIL BURNERS
and AIR CONDITIONING
Units
F. H. A. Plan, No Down Payment
LAWLER'S
920 Broadway, Bayonne Tel. 3-0402

Dekimpe's Floral Shop
Telegraph Delivery Service
285 Central Ave. Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-0924

BREAD ...
Wholewheat, Rye, Nut, Date Loaf, Cake, Cookies, Rolls and Special Orders.
Spotless Modern Bakery
ADAM BLUM
625 Newark Avenue (Near the Elevator)

NEW JERSEY

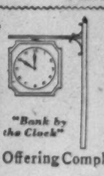
PASSAIC
(Continued)

White Laundry
Cleaning a Specialty
Passaic 3-0030 0031

20 Van Winkle Ave. Passaic, N. J.
COURTEOUS SERVICE

BROADWAY
Cleaners and Dyers
40 BROADWAY
Furs Remodeled
Prompt Attention to Calls From Paterson, Clifton and Nutley

PLAINFIELD


The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
YOUR MONEY BACK MIRACLE ELASTIC PARIS GARTERS
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE in Picture Framing
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

RUTHERFORD

Rose & Alfred
New York Hair Stylists
PERMANENT WAVES
EUGENE and DUART
Soft and lustrous waves preserving the natural oils and vitality of your hair.
Open Till 9 P. M. 126 Park Ave.
Tues. and Fri. Phone Rut. 2-4831

FOR HOUSEWARES ELECTRICAL SERVICE AND GIFTS
See COOK'S
114 Park Avenue Telephone:
Opposite Ridge Rd. Rutherford 2-
Rutherford 2329

WESTFIELD

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

HARVEY P. LAMBIRTH
All Kinds of INSURANCE
311 Walnut St., Philadelphia Lombard 0288
232 Sanford Road, Upper Darby, Pa. Boulevard 3524

PHILADELPHIA

The Toggery Shop
404 West Chelten Avenue
SPORTS WEAR
HOSIERY—HATS
Lending Library—Clean New Books
GREETING CARDS, UNUSUAL GIFTS
Bridge Necessities

THE HARPER METHOD SHOP
Isabel E. Rosenfeldt
PERMANENT WAVING
Scientific Beauty Culture
5609 Germantown Avenue
(Over Woolworth's)
Ger. 9789
Philadelphia, Pa.

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter, Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

When in Town, Stop at

JULIA MILLER'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
(formerly of Wanamaker's)
Permanents—$5.00-$7.50
3 Beauty Aids—$1.00
1416 Real Estate Trust Bldg. (Opp. Wanamaker's Men's Store)
PHILADELPHIA
Kingsley 9056—Hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PITTSBURGH

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No tastier away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

Wilbur Coon Shoes
are handled exclusively in Reading at Pomeroy's, where the styles and assortments are always most complete.
POMEROY'S

SAYLOR'S 68th Anniversary and
Harvest Sale of Clark's, Hunt's and other brands of Quality Canned Goods. Savings from 10% to 20%.
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6253

I. J. LEIBY
CARBURETORS
IGNITION MOTOR REPA

National Grange Holds High Place in Affairs of Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

majority of middle-class farmers of America—an ideal very much at variance with the picture painted by those who would have the public believe the farmer is anxious for governmental regulation and assistance. He is not, he merely wants to know how he can best produce the food for a nation and at the same time receive in return a comfortable living for himself and family.

The farmer and the Grange which represents him know that something is radically wrong with the present relationship between agriculture and industry.

Too Many Middlemen

The old system of marketing farm produce through what the Grange calls "a surplus of middlemen" is held to be one of the greatest evils and an explanation of excessively high prices. However, the Grange hastens to add, "not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them."

That is why the Grange has sponsored a movement gradually spreading throughout the country which aims at building up farmer-owned and operated markets, grain elevators and other distributing agencies. Here are brought for sale the products of the soil from all the surrounding country and the daily transactions mount into large figures.

This is the farmers' attempt to do something to better conditions which affect the price of bread and butter, meat and vegetables and a hundred other items on the daily menu.

A Tariff for the Farmer

It is calculated to supplement governmental efforts through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to establish what amounts to a "tariff" for the farmer. Yet the housewife who previously paid 12 cents a pound for pork and now pays 35, 8 cents a loaf for bread and now 11, 35 cents for beefsteak and now 55, is very apt to blame the AAA entirely for these high prices, when as a matter of fact operations of the AAA have brought only a slight increase in what the farmer receives.

The Grange has been actively fighting ever since its organization to obtain for the farmer a greater share of the consumer's dollar and to bring about more friendly relations between the farm and the city. Its varied activities, briefly sketched in this article, form the substance of articles to come.

For Cheaper Plant Food

In addition to cutting down marketing costs through the co-operative movement, the Grange interests itself in helping the farmer to buy co-operatively—saving hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for him. High tariff on commercial fertilizers, for instance, has always eaten deep into the pockets of farmers.

Hence Grange activity in this direction has been in opposing tariff on fertilizers or the ingredients used in their manufacture. The fight for lower priced fertilizers has been a hard one, lasting from the very early days of the Grange.

Year after year it has reiterated the demand for operation of the great Muscle Shoals project for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. As far back as 1907, before Muscle Shoals had been heard of, the Grange advocated government plants for such nitrogen production.

Saving on Other Items

In addition to fertilizer, all kinds of farm supplies, tools, seeds, gasoline and oil, binder twine and a host of other items go to the farmer through organized Grange buying. One of the biggest savings is in insurance.

There is such a universal need for fire insurance for instance, that substantial savings can be realized by buying through the Grange. Nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of fire insurance alone is carried by the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance companies. Because few Grangers, who constitute the "backbone" of farming communities, burn down their buildings deliberately, the so-called "moral risk" taken by Grange insurance companies, is small.

In the community at large the Grange has always been highly active, taking part in all worth while improvement projects. More than 3600 grange halls have been built in America to serve as centers for community social activities, marketing associations and groups aiming at dairy, poultry, horticulture, and livestock improvement.

Cherry Pie Built Hall

One community in New York proudly points to a $5000 hall, built "on a cherry pie." Balmville Grange, No. 982, had an enthusiastic builder brother who drew up a fine set of building plans and a committee of sisters designed a "perfect" kitchen, but somehow there just wasn't spunk enough in the group to put the building program across.

A building committee meeting was held, and after the eats things were still in a deadlock regarding how to raise the money. Meanwhile, another problem came up. A sister was in danger of having her cooking insulted—there was a single cherry pie left after everyone had their fill. Auction it off, someone suggested.

Auctioned off it was, first for $10, then for $8, and through a dozen more hands until there was $78 in the building fund. That settled the argument on how to get started.

Not a Cent for Labor

The next week some 20 members met at the building site and with their tractors and other equipment excavated the cellar. Along with the brothers came several sisters and at noon a hot dinner was ready. Someone suggested they could put the foundation in themselves too—which accounted for two more Saturdays of labor—then the builder who had drawn up the plans volunteered his equipment and knowledge, if the men would furnish the labor.

Sixty days from the time they began, the building was complete. Not a cent was paid for labor. Cherry pie is still a favorite dessert in the Balmville Grange.

Young folks as well as adults find the Grange halls a natural meeting place, for in addition to backing churches, schools, playgrounds, markets, and village or town officials, the Grange is a loyal friend and defender of future farmers, 4-H clubs and extension meetings.

Rural entertainment, farmers' institutes and local dramatic clubs help swell the list of uses for these local halls. They form a logical community home.

Just to show the type of co-operative effort shown by Grangers, the following are a few accomplishments of local organizations reported during the past year:

Rubbish barrels bought for one town; new street lamps set up at dark corners; warning blinkers placed at dangerous road curves; village clean-up days organized; mosquito-breeding swamps eliminated; guide-posts placed at road intersections and welcome signs at township boundaries, roadsides cleared of brush; town hall painted, shade trees planted on village green; town sidewalks relaid, large scoreboard built for baseball field, railroad station landscaped, town forest established, unsightly buildings torn down, movement led for public funds for water and sewer systems.

Prettied Up Town Hall

Bought new curtains for town hall; provided lights and paid the bill for illuminating community Christmas tree; erected a memorial to World War veterans; built drinking fountains for man and beast; shelters for trolley and bus stops, arranged hot school lunches for children.

The list of activities might continue on indefinitely through several columns, but those mentioned suffice to show the scope of those "little" deeds which enlist entire towns and villages in local projects, helping incidentally to build up a greater sense of neighborhood responsibility. Translated into hours of labor or dollars in wages, these acts accumulated over a year throughout the United States, would cost a sum rather comparable to figures for a New Deal division.

The Grange plays a very definite role too in maintaining the economic and industrial balance of the nation. In January of this year its legislative program for 1935 was considered of such value to Congress it was incorporated in the Congressional Record.

Plays Unselfish Role

Though among innumerable organizations maintaining headquarters in Washington and continually bombarding Congress for special privilege legislation or forwarding propaganda, the National Grange is one of the few which function solely for the interests of the people, opposing vicious legislation vigorously, and promoting the salutary.

On its program for this year were resolutions to emphasize the need of economy in government; cessation of the AAA whenever the President finds and proclaims the emergency ended; no encouragement from the Government to farm corporations, approval of appropriations for highway construction; greater penalties for tax evaders; monetary stabilization; maximum development of all Government electric power plants; adequate appropriations for agricultural colleges and experiment stations; removal of profits from war; tighter control over the liquor traffic; prohibition of gambling on the commodity exchange; work relief for the unemployed; registration of all aliens, and finally, with an endorsement of the World Court, continued effort to promote peace and good will among nations.

Problems in Each State

In addition to the national legislative program, each state has its own problems. The fight is to a large extent against monopolistic control of the nation's resources of which the products of the soil constitute but one factor.

Thus the Grange seeks to be not only the voice of the farmer but the farmer himself—awakened, articulate, truly patriotic in the neighborly, helpful sense, ready in an instant to safeguard his home and all gains made by society since his father and grandfather turned the first clods of new soil on new frontiers.

Very few if any changes would be needed in the Grange Declaration of Purposes adopted 62 years ago to make the following excerpts just as applicable in solving the farmers problems in 1936:

A Foresighted Document

United by the strong tie of Agriculture we resolve to labor for our order, our country and mankind. We indorse the motto "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." We will labor to develop better and higher manhood and womanhood, to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, to maintain inviolate our laws, emulate each other in labor, reduce our expenses, individual and corporate, and to discountenance the credit system, mortgage system, fashion system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement. In our noble order there is no Communism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers.

Casts Light on Farmer

These few sentences quoted at random from that historic document held precious by the Grange, explain a lot about the farmer. Like the Constitution of the United States it contains inspired passages. Many Grangers between 1873 and 1918 have wondered why Oliver Hudson Kelley, William Saunders, and the other founders of the Grange needed to take a stand against Communism. Likewise, discountenancing of the credit system explains why high pressure salesmanship won't work on the farmers.

When gayly-colored leaflets arrive by RFD painting glorious pictures of how much more the farmer can grow on his land if he uses Upmty-Ump's fertilizer or Pushmenot's tractor which can be obtained with no cash down and easy credit, he thinks of what has happened to his market because too much food has been raised already, and wonders why the pamphlet is so discreetly silent on how the "easy payments" are to be met.

THE beauty seen, is partly in him who sees it.—BOVEE.

Daily Features

PRAYER always receives what it asks, or something better.—TRYON EDWARDS.

Worth Knowing

SNOW BOUND
THE BACK FOOT BOY
SCHOOL DAYS
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER MADE SLIPPERS AND SOLD THEM FOR 25¢ A PAIR TO HELP PAY FOR HIS EDUCATION

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OUT BY TRAIN BACK BY PLANE

No. 9

Out to the Airport

IMAGINE an officer in the Air Service during the World War who waited until the fall of 1935 to take his first flight! Yes, despite the fact that I had worn the well-known wings and propeller on the collar of my uniform, my maiden venture in the air was my hop from Chicago back to Boston. I might document this statement by adding that in the wisdom of the War Department, I was the officer in the American Army farthest removed from hostilities—spending most of my time up in the Pacific Northwest, whither the Government had dispatched some of us to see that spruce was made available for planes.

The night before I was to make my memorable flight, I attended church; and I read and reread hymn No. 136—it was written to comfort air adventurers. On my way back to the hotel I bought a paper and turned at once to the weather forecasts. Hm-m! "Cloudy and unsettled east of Chicago," was the news for the morrow.

I left word with the operator at the hotel to call me at 6 o'clock; but I had been up an hour before the call came, making preparations for this day of days. The air might be bumpy; so I passed up breakfast. Before 8 o'clock I was on hand at 400 South Michigan Avenue, the office of the United Air Lines; a special car picks up plane passengers there at 8:10 and whisks them out to the Municipal airport.

On the way out, I tried to appear lighthearted, but I couldn't think of a thing to say to the driver. Oh, if he could only have said something about how safe flying was these days! But on he drove in business-like silence. And the men in the back seat were solemn—nary a peep from them. Finally, I did manage to say something to the driver—something to the effect that this was a nice buggy he was driving. "Yes sir," he said. After some time I made another attempt: I asked how long Chicago had had its brilliant yellow cabs. "About two months," he said. Another long silence. Then I had a notion to break the ice handsomely: I would chuckle a bit and then tell him gayly that this was my first flight, notwithstanding my army insignia. So I started on the laugh; but it was such a hollow thing that I turned it into a clearing of the throat, and said nothing.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To Be Continued)

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies, $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

String Funnels

ONE young girl found that even if her years were few she could make money. She bought a number of tin funnels and decorated them with a coating of paint and a figure or border in contrasting colors. In each she placed a ball of cord with the end down through the funnel. She had so many color schemes that always at least one would match a kitchen and insure a sale. She sells these handy contrivances daily, and is acquiring a business education as well as a neat nest egg of real money. Mrs. L. D. L.

In Lighter Vein

Likee Jokee?

A guest at a banquet took pains to make himself agreeable to a Chinese sitting next to him.

Somewhat at a loss for small talk he ventured, after the first course, to inquire, "Likee soupee?"

There was no reply except a genial beam. After the next course he followed up his first opening with "Likee fishee?" This evoked a still more genial beam.

Later in the evening the visitor from the Far East responded to a toast in perfect English.

On resuming his seat he asked his discomfited neighbor, "Likee speechee?"—*El Paso World News.*

Jinks

A shy young curate was seated at dinner next to a duchess. "I'm sorry," she said to him, "but I didn't quite catch your name."

"Jinks, your grace," said the curate.

"Just a little louder, please."

"Jinks, your grace."

"I'm very sorry. Will you say it again?"

"Jinks, your grace," the curate almost shouted.

The duchess gave up in despair. "It sounds to me just like 'Jinks,'" she said.—*Calendar.*

Maybe Hash

A man took an elderly relative to see a football match. "Why is that man walking away?" asked the woman.

"He's been sent off the field for a foul."

"My goodness, one fowl won't go far between twenty-two men!"—*Tit-Bits.*

—Tit-Bits

"Hang it, Cleghorn, only the ones without wires on them, only the ones without wires!"

Guess Again Answers (27)

1. Yes; Esther was adopted by her cousin, Mordecai (see Esther 2:7).
2. Yes; its length is 1900 miles.
3. No; it was written by Shelley.
4. Yes; Massachusetts passed a law in 1836 which required all children to attend school at least three months of the year, until they came to the age of 15. Manufacturers were not allowed to hire children for more than nine months a year.
5. Yes; the first silver dollar was coined in 1794, at the Philadelphia Mint.

Buckinghamshire Lacemaker

Lace Making Was Once an Important Industry in Britain's Buckinghamshire; and, Even Today, Some of the Venerable Citizens Still Ply Their Brightly Colored Bobbins and Move the Pins With Expertness. This Record of the Art Was Brought Back for the Monitor Camera Club by Martha E. Bonham of Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Tells Some Tree History

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. SCROGGINS, Florrie, and Fib sat at the base of the giant English elm (Ulmus Campestris) in Boston's Public Garden and looked out on the changes wrought by autumn. The flower beds were like so many neatly tucked-in cribs, with their mounds of clean, rich earth all patted smooth. Leaves scurried before the wind like late travelers. The ripply surface of the lake was leaden in color and looked cold.

The three friends enjoyed a long silence. It finally became too much of a silence for Fib, so he spread his wings and flew to the nearest branch of the elm. Scroggins and Florrie followed him with their eyes. The venerable squirrel pushed his high hat forward on his brow. Florrie winked. Fib skittered back.

"Everything is changing, with the fall," he said.

Scroggins hurrumphed, and Florrie winked some more.

"Some things don't change much," said Scroggins at length, wrinkling his nose sagely. "They just grow."

Fib hopped here and there. "What, for instance?" he asked. "The flowers have gone. The leaves are falling. The wind is cold. Not long ago, everything was sunshine."

Scroggins pushed his hat lower. "That tree up there," he said, pointing into the great branches overhead. "It has been here a long time. Now, my Grandfather Scroggins—"

Fib fluttered close to his squirrel friend.

"This tree was here before there was a Public Garden," said Scroggins. Fib became as quiet as a mouse. "Grandfather often would bring me here and we would sit together in the branches, thinking."

Florrie's winking became prodigious.

The illustrious squirrel continued: "Grandfather often used to tell me that long, long ago a man named Gray had this land where we're sitting. He probably planted this tree over a hundred years ago."

Fib was suddenly so overpowered with information that he flew away and didn't come back for a long time. Finally, he appeared. "Anything more?" he said.

"Yes," said Scroggins. "Grandfather used to tell me, too, about the Great Elm on Boston Common. Grandfather said the Great Elm was there before there was any Boston."

"Phew-w-w-w-w!" said Fib. He flew away again and didn't come back.

Florrie carried on. "About this Great Elm" she inquired.

"Yes," said Scroggins, greatly

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Three Friends Sat Together

pleased that Florrie should ask a question. "It isn't there any more."

Florrie resumed her winking.

"It was blown down, Grandfather said, in the year Seventy-Six— and was 200 years old."

"Which 'Seventy-Six'," said Florrie.

Scroggins hurrumphed quite a bit and then started toward home.

"Grandfather never said," he declared; and went off home after saying good-by genially.

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: A bylaw states, "A two-thirds vote of those present and voting shall be required to elect." It is held by some members that the "two thirds" constitutes two thirds of the votes remaining after blanks are ignored. Others hold that the rule means two thirds of the members present and eligible to vote before blanks (if any) are discovered. If there are 27 present and there are six blanks, what number of ballots is necessary to elect

Answer: "Robert's Rules of Order," page 195, states that "a blank piece of paper is not counted as a ballot . . . All blanks are ignored . . . the members who do not wish to vote adopting this method of concealing the fact." Since those who cast blank ballots are not really voting, they cannot be counted in applying this rule. If there are 27 present and 6 cast blank ballots, the number actually voting is 21 and a two-thirds vote is 14.

Guess Again

27

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does the Bible contain any record of the adoption of a girl child? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is the St. Lawrence River more than 1500 miles long? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. "Hail to thee, blithe Spirit!" is the first line of the poem "To a Skylark." Did Wordsworth write it? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Is it true that the first child-labor law was passed by Massachusetts? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Did the United States coin any silver dollars prior to 1800? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

Peter the Great

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY years ago there was a big, powerful bully, in one of the Russian regiments. One day a little drummer boy carrying a bucket of water accidentelly ran against him. He promptly knocked the boy to the ground. He glared about him to see if any member of the regiment cared to take the boy's part, and when none spoke, he braggingly announced that he was a Silesian, and that one Silesian was a match for any six Russian soldiers.

"Are you quite sure of that?" asked a stranger, as he refilled the boy's bucket and sent him on his way with a kindly word.

After besting the bully in throwing a heavy stone and leaping a chasm, the stranger challenged the Selesian to wrestle, with the result that the bully soon lay prone on the ground.

At this moment a party of officers approached and, to the amazement of the men, saluted the stranger with great deference. The "unknown" was Peter the Great, Tsar of all the Russias.

What They Say

Drama

"The spoken drama will always have the edge on its celluloid sister for the obvious reason that it is alive."—*Brock Pemberton.*

Silence!

"There are times when a single extra word may spoil a perfect situation; when silence is power."—*Bruce Barton.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

St. Louis Policeman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

A RECENT editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, captioned "Hats Off to St. Louis," is a reminder of a happy incident which came to a party of motorists in the Missouri city.

Far from home and familiar surroundings, these women lost their way in trying to get out of St. Louis. A motorcycle policeman, seeing their bewilderment, drew up beside their car, doffed his cap, and asked if he might help them. His answers to their questions seemed adequate. But no; with a courteous salute, he said, "Just follow me!" And out he went directly in front of them, as if he had nothing else to do in the very busiest time of a traffic officer's day.

Weaving carefully through miles of congested business traffic, he escorted them, down a long thoroughfare, and finally to the Mississippi River. There, on the Free Bridge, he gave them some more specific directions and bade them good-by. He left with them a grand impression of the St. Louis police, and of the whole town and its hospitality. For who is more obviously a city's host than its policemen?

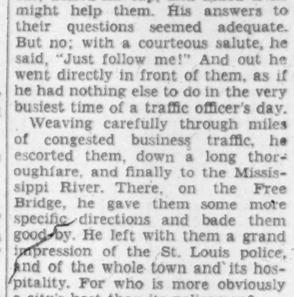
Brevities

Grand Island (Neb.) Independent: There doesn't seem to be anything remarkable about a man's keeping an umbrella 65 years. It is probable that after the first 25 years nobody else wanted it.

New Yorker: We hereby put an idea into Secretary Hull's head. Tell Mussolini that if he will call off the war with Ethiopia, he can have the Virgin Islands.

El Paso World News: A cable reports an Australian golf course overrun by crabs. It is not known why the cable specified Australia particularly.

Crossword Puzzle No. 158



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A confection
7—Self
8—Silkworm
9—Adventitious sound
11—Proceed
12—Finish
14—Close to
16—Infallible
18—Electrified particle
20—Goddess of the dawn
21—Strips of dried dough

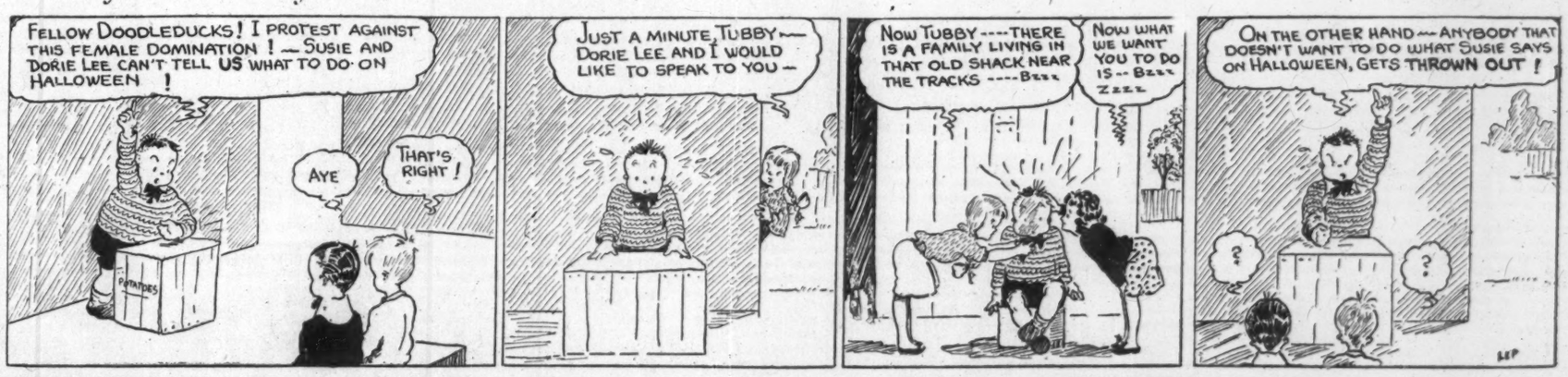
Down

1—Positive
2—Turkish commander
3—Actor's part
4—Pronoun
5—Unit of work
6—A she lion
10—Printer's measures
13—A prearranged combat
15—Also
17—A small deer
19—Negation

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Feminine Persuasion*

By LE PELLEY


FELLOW DOODLEDUCKS! I PROTEST AGAINST THIS FEMALE DOMINATION! — SUSIE AND DORIE LEE CAN'T TELL US WHAT TO DO ON HALLOWEEN!
AYE
THAT'S RIGHT!
POTATOES
JUST A MINUTE, TUBBY — DORIE LEE AND I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK TO YOU —
NOW TUBBY — THERE IS A FAMILY LIVING IN THAT OLD SHACK NEAR THE TRACKS — BZZZ
NOW WHAT WE WANT YOU TO DO IS — BZZZ ZZZZ
ON THE OTHER HAND — ANYBODY THAT DOESN'T WANT TO DO WHAT SUSIE SAYS ON HALLOWEEN, GETS THROWN OUT!
?
?
LEP

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Search Continues*

By THE HAGERS

QUACKS
I SEARCHED AND SEARCHED FOR 'Q' IN VAIN IN EVERY BOX I COULD OBTAIN.
"GOOD DAY, PROFESSOR! SAY, HAVE YOU BY ANY CHANCE THE LETTER, Q?"
WITH PUZZLED LOOK HE SCRATCHED HIS HEAD. "WHAT AILS YOU, WADDLES?" WIDGEON SAID.
THEN — IN THE PARK A DUCK I SPIED. A BOX OF 'QUACKS' WAS BY HIS SIDE!
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Nations Search for Peace

4. Fireproofing vs. Arson

FIRE prevention is better than fire fighting. Already in this discussion we have concluded that removing the causes of war is easier and more certain than any attempt to halt war either by economic or military force. We have seen that while for the moment putting out the blaze now flaring in Ethiopia is the most urgent concern of the international community, any lasting security must depend primarily on improving the fire laws and clearing away combustible materials, especially economic injustices. Today we shall try to determine to what extent security can be obtained by such fireproofing.

Lately we have heard a great deal about the economic causes of war. We have been told that the nations are divided into the "haves" and the "have-nots," and that the underlying cause of trouble is the economic distress or discontent of the latter. Italy, Germany and Japan are usually listed as the chief underprivileged nations. The markedly similar signs of unrest observable in all are cited as evidences of a similar cause, a "hunger" for raw materials, markets or room for excess population. If we are to understand the peace problem we must examine this explosive "hunger." How much of it is actual need; how much is artificially stimulated desire? How much is economics and how much is politics? Fireproofing won't wholly prevent fires if incendiaries are gaily tossing gasoline and matches around the international community.

In the immediate case the layman is very likely to consider the sword-waving bombast Mussolini indulges in as a poor statement of economic needs. The blaze in Ethiopia has every appearance of premeditated arson. But it may be that Mussolini's manners, dictatorship, excessive nationalism and flamboyant militarism are all largely the manifestations of Italy's intolerable needs. Many a hungry individual has resorted to violence when denied the opportunity to win his bread peaceably.

Italy undoubtedly has some just grievances. We cannot indict a whole people. Yet dictatorship and militarism are something more than the indispensable instruments of national needs. Many countries have had the gravest economic difficulties without such manifestations. Traditions of absolutism and lack of experience in self-government must certainly be counted among the prime reasons for Italian dictatorship. Personal ambition and delusions of grandeur are other factors.

But, on the other hand, there is little evidence that economic distress had so desperately undermined Mussolini as to force him to risk the Ethiopian adventure. The indications are rather that he considered the chances of gain for his country greater than the chances of loss. We cannot know all that entered into his calculations. But some factors we can assess.

Hope of getting room for excess population is said to be one reason for conquest in Ethiopia. Let us look at it. Aside from the fact that Mussolini has encouraged the crowding of Italy by premiums for large families the Italian boot holds only 344 Italians to the square mile while the United Kingdom averages about 489. Moreover, there is doubt about how many Italians could — or would — migrate to Ethiopia. To the colonies she now possesses, Italy has sent out very few of her millions. The 5000 in Eritrea just about equal the monthly increase in population. In Italian Somaliland there were, before the armies came, only 1600 Italians. Of course, Mussolini calls these colonies "deserts." But the fertile areas of Ethiopia are reported already well filled and Italy has by no means utilized all the arable land she possesses.

Another need is said to be raw materials. But the gold, oil, cotton and coal supposed to be in Ethiopia are at present largely speculative. If they exist their development would require deep drains on Italian capital which might be more profitably employed elsewhere, if any remained after a costly war.

The need for markets is a much more valid reason. Given a better opportunity to sell her products elsewhere in the world, Italy could obtain all the raw materials she needs. Most countries are keen to sell their raw materials. Australia has export bounties on some products and the United States has been talking about similar measures for getting rid of surplus raw materials. The real trouble is that such possible markets put up tariff barriers and refuse to take payment in Italian goods for the raw materials she wants. But Ethiopia offers a doubtful market. Only 4.7 per cent of Italy's exports went to her colonies in 1934.

On the whole the cost of conquest appears greater than any probable returns. And the manner of it indicates that national prestige or some other intangibles weighed at least as heavily in Mussolini's scales as the actual economic needs. The Geneva hose company seems all the more necessary for the control of fires originating, partially at least, in plain incendiarism. Yet there are definite political injustices and economic distresses. And clearly the task of obtaining security from fires of war demands urgent attention to the removal of such combustibles.

What "Step on It" Is Doing

RECENTLY on the same day reports were published with reference to the two major methods of transportation in the United States. One was issued by J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads. It stated that not a single passenger had been killed in a train accident on steam railroads during the first six months of 1935.

The other report was from the Census Bureau. It stated that during the twelve months of 1934 automobile accidents were the cause of 33,980 fatalities; it stated further that these appalling figures showed a big jump over 1933, as 1933 also did over 1932.

What is being done about it? Sometimes it seems as though the daily record of automobile casualties has numbed the public into apathy. Answering the question, "What is being done about it?" there has been a vast outlay of money and splendid engineering skill in highway construction and traffic signals. And yet the shocking toll continues.

What can be done about it? In a radio address recently C. E. Pettibone, past president of the National Safety Council, speaking of the various campaigns urging "safety consciousness," declares emphatically that education alone will not do the job. Safer automobiles and still safer highways must be built. Motorcar manufacturers, he expects, will construct automobiles safe to operate and also comparatively easy to maintain in such condition.

When all this shall be accomplished, however, there remains the personal equation. The selfish, lawbreaking speeder still kills and maims. And thinking persons, concluded Mr. Pettibone, agree that the highways must be reserved for the sane drivers; the reckless, the heedless and the speeders must turn over a new leaf or go.

Is It Quite Fair?

"WHEN a feller *don't* need a friend" might be called the gist of some wise and timely observations by that astute appraiser of men and methods, Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing, at the Atlanta congress of the American Prison Association.

Courteously, not to say tactfully, the warden implies that pushing the psychiatrist on to the prisoner is taking rather an unfair advantage of the latter. In fact, he bluntly stated that the activities of the former in the present-day prison system constitute "a most troublesome question." Mr. Lawes finds the "very nauseating nature" of some of the questions asked of prisoners by learned theorists "precludes a truthful reply."

It may be unfair to psychiatry, he adds, but all the personnel of a prison sees is "that the average prisoner after an interview with a psychiatrist is resentful, sullen and intractable."

If persons "on the outside" indulge in the luxury of paying to learn whether they have an introvert or an extrovert complex, they at least don't have to. But isn't it rather piling on the punishment to poke unpleasant personal questions at those who cannot escape their interrogators? "Preserve us from our friends," is probably chalked on more than one penitentiary cell.

The Stimson Sanction

NONRECOGNITION of territorial gains won by force in violation of peace treaties joins the increasing list of sanctions against Italy, again focusing interest on the Stimson doctrine. The United States and Italy both assumed obligations under the Argentine Anti-War Treaty, specifically forbidding recognition of territorial acquisitions brought about by nonpacific means.

The League of Nations is almost certain to include nonrecognition in any final action against Italian annexations in Ethiopia to which that country does not give formal consent. While League members are not bound specifically to withhold recognition, and nonrecognition is not included by name in the list of sanctions, the precedent set in Manchuria affirms it as an implied obligation of League members.

The Stimson sanction lives on, not because, unaided, it is able to drive an aggressor out—although that effect is possible under circumstances where recognition is indispensable to a state's financial or economic relations—but because the formal whitewashing of international crimes no longer fits in the picture of a world evolving toward rule by law. Also it offers a needed bridge between American and League policy.

Mr. Stimson's doctrine (which incidentally has a little-known but long set of precedents) appears here to stay. Its weakness lies outside itself, in the relatively undeveloped means for solving basic maladjustments from which the need for nonrecognition arises. By itself, nonrecognition is a negative but inescapable element in building up respect for world law. Coupled with constructive peacemaking procedures, it takes on positive values. Ethiopia is its next testing ground.

It Has Happened Here

Book News of the Day

SINCLAIR LEWIS'S forecast of American Fascism in "It Can't Happen Here," gets a reverse twist in STEEL—DICTATOR, by Harvey O'Connor (New York: John Day. $3). The latter book, by the author of "Mellon's Millions," might be entitled with considerable propriety: "It Has Happened Here."

Mr. O'Connor's book is about the Steel Empire, with the United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and Ernest T. Weir's newly arisen giant, the National Steel Corporation, in the leading roles. The book's principal alarum is the allegation that the United States Steel Corporation, under the aegis of the House of Morgan, has been blazing the trail for American Fascism. The trail incidentally leads through gross receipts of $32,000,000,000 and a net income of $3,909,000,000 in thirty-four years.

The Steel Empire is presented as tailored on Fascist lines, with company guards and extemporaneous deputies who have successfully thwarted all effective unionization in the steel industry. It is represented as having abused its power, pauperized its workers, defeated legitimate efforts of labor to organize, rigged prices, promoted profitable underproduction, whipped up war scares and big navy campaigns, all in order to maintain an overcapitalized leviathan, the first billion-dollar corporation.

The New Deal, by its unwary encouragement of trade associations, is depicted as having transformed the American Steel Institute from an innocent statistical body to a governing body in a monopoly. The Roosevelt Administration is cast in the role of cupbearer to the steel industry, securing it in a program of high prices and low production. Social and labor reforms decreed by the New Deal allegedly have been shaken off as a burly Newfoundland dog would brush away minor annoyances.

As a soothsayer, Mr. O'Connor is a trifle dogmatic. In the historical vein he has piled up imposing indictments; as a reporter he has given evidence to support his thesis that monopolies have grown more menacing, but as a prophet, he does not justify his assertion that socialization of the steel industry is the only possible remedy. Perhaps he is right. But only after scrutinizing every alternative would any man be justified in asserting that only one solution is possible. Mr. O'Connor did not examine, for instance, the "trust-busting," low-price crusade proposed by the Brookings Institution.

"Steel Dictator" does the same kind of service that Matthew Josephson did in "The Robber Barons," John Flynn in "God's Gold" and M. R. Werner in "Privileged Characters." Like them, Mr. O'Connor takes the reader behind the facts of the formal textbook histories and the daily newspaper. He aims a constructive cynicism at an industry that is probably the matrix of the American web of industrialism. It may all make for a skeptical public, but it will help make for a public on its guard.

And the tendency of current authors to evoke the worst eventualities should prove a wholesome incentive to solutions midway between undesired extremes.

R. M. B.

Whither Is He Drifting?

We Patronize the Home Industries

THE uniformed starter had an arm half-raised in signal as we came out of the hotel in Manila. "Taxi?" he asked.

"*Carromata!*" we replied. He dropped his arm scornfully. Why ride in a native cart, his manner implied, when the rank was full of motor-driven taxis; and besides, there was the prestige of the hotel to be thought of.

Still, the guest is always right; and after the starter had engaged in a desultory conference with the manager and such of the bell boys as weren't busy rushing cool drinks to wilting customers, one of the boys dashed off in what might best be described as a leisurely stroll. An interminable delay followed, the missing bell boy and the *carromata* arriving with a jingle of bells just as our stock of patience gave out. And patience is something you have a great deal of in the Orient.

Our *carromata* was a high, two-wheeled affair. We embarked by means of two tall brass steps and sat high on a narrow springless bench, padded for our dubious comfort with a straw mat. The mat itself was a tribute to beauty and the beast, for on a tan-colored background a fierce green tiger crouched, while there flourished just out of reach a single rose—red and graceful. Above us, a narrow roof attempted to keep off a noonday blaze of sun. Out in the open sat our driver—white canvas shoes, gray trousers, a cap and, loyal to the traditions of Dicky Dicky Doubt of nursery fame and also of the working class of Manila, a shirt which was entirely on the outside. Way down below jogged a little horse, his life ever harassed by the jingle of the bell on his back and by the encouraging flick of his master's lashless whip.

Along the water front, past trees uprooted by a recent typhoon and lying helpless on their great sides, past the beautiful modern Parliament building where the pros and cons of Philippine independence were flying about like shuttlecocks, in through the old city wall, we went.

"My brother," declared our driver, "enlisted in the navy to see the world; but I," he smiled proudly, teeth flashing whitely in alert brown face, "I drive my *carromata* and I see Manila first!" Certainly we had proof of his words, for hunting for a Filipino flag even in a *carromata* was a drawn-out affair. We drew up at the first stop, laid hands on a woven crescent of reed which protected the passenger from the dirt on the towering wheel, and descended to find ourselves in front of a shop the driver had logically felt was just the place to make our purchase. The sign read: Army and Navy Tailoring Company!

We tried in turn a bookstore and a curio shop. We got caught for ten minutes in a jam of automobiles, *carromatas* and pedestrians with bundles; and spent the time vainly searching shop windows from the heights of the *carromata*. Finally we unearthed a roll of goods in a dry goods store, bought it hastily as our boat was about to sail, and embarked—this time with half the trouble—for the States. Just now we have unrolled our Filipino flag and are sitting in sad contemplation of it. A worthy flag, a flag of good cotton cloth, a yellow flag with a red sun flaunting rays of uneven lengths across its face, and there, down in one corner, stamped quite plainly in black lettering, we read:

"Made in Japan"

C. B. D.

Municipal Tax-Exempt Bonds

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Mr. Cleveland's second Administration, Congress levied a tax on individual and corporate incomes. The validity of this tax was resisted by taxpayers subject thereto. The cases, known as the income tax cases, were heard twice by the Supreme Court. The ultimate result was that the court, by a vote of five to four, a number of separate opinions being filed, held the tax so levied, void.

At that time, the Sixteenth Amendment, giving Congress power to tax incomes "from whatever source derived," and without apportionment, had not yet been adopted.

To understand the income tax cases, it becomes necessary to recur to the adoption of the Constitution. The thirteen original states were unequal in population and in the value of their land; at that time land was their principal resource. So, to equalize taxation, the Constitution required that Congress, if it levied "direct" taxes, should first decide the total so to be levied, and then apportion such direct taxes among the several states according to their population.

The income taxes passed on in the income tax cases, hereinbefore mentioned, were not apportioned. So, counsel for the taxpayers claimed: A federal income tax is a direct tax on the thing from which the income is derived. Being a direct tax of the nature just specified, the Constitution requires that such tax be apportioned among the several states according to population, and not being so apportioned, was void.

In order that income derived from interest on municipal bonds may be taxed, the Supreme Court should be given an opportunity to reconsider this opinion. The membership of the court has entirely changed in the forty years which have elapsed since the income tax cases were decided. The Supreme Court in the meantime has reversed or modified many of its former decisions.

The true theory of taxation as applied to incomes is that the tax is not levied on the income. It is not a lien or charge on the income. The taxpayer may receive and expend his income as he pleases. The tax is an obligation imposed by law on the taxpayer to aid in the support of the government of which he is a part. His income is merely a yardstick by which the amount of his tax is measured. The tax is an incident of the receipt of income without regard to its source.

Municipal bonds have been regarded as immune from federal income taxation on a theory erroneous in its origin and outmoded by the logic of events. Years ago the concept originated in the Supreme Court that the nation and the several states were separate and distinct sovereignties, operating each within the other; hence neither could tax the financial instrumentalities (such as bonds) issued by the other without the consent of the other.

Considerable literature, however, has been accumulated since then demonstrating the entirety, not the separability, of the Union and the states, "an indissoluble Union composed of indissoluble states." There is no logical reason why the nation and the several states should not levy taxes measured by the income derived from the bonds of the other.

Hence, Congress should levy a tax measured by income derived from municipal bonds, so the Supreme Court could have the opportunity of setting itself right on two propositions:

(a) A tax known as an income tax is not a tax on an income. It is a tax levied against a person receiving an income, measured by the amount thereof.

(b) The states and the nation are not separate and distinct sovereignties, but each an essential part of an autonomous whole; therefore free to levy taxes measured by incomes received from financial obligations issued by the other.

Such a result is not unjust to the states, for such a doctrine would give states the correlative right to tax incomes derived from United States Government bonds; also, it must be remembered, as a practical proposition, the nation is being called upon, more and more, to assume and discharge obligations heretofore deemed to have been within the duty of the states to perform.

E. A. K.

Washington, D. C.

Standing Firm Together

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would urge that the United States back Great Britain and France and do it now. That the three decide upon such steps as will be best for the universal welfare, and act firmly, positively and with no more talk. It is to our safety and the safety of the world to stand with these two friends who are trying to hold up the banner of greater freedom.

It is useless to say that we can keep out of the war if it gains any proportions. We elected President Wilson to a second term largely because "He kept us out of the war." But did he?

Your editorial, "Mussolini—Peacemaker," was to the point when you stated that had the United States been shoulder to shoulder in preparation for eventualities which conditions in Europe forewarned, the World War embers could never have gotten out from under this blanket to start a blaze.

E. D. W.

Jackson, Miss.

Mirror of Opinion

Gold of Experience

ONE thing must not be forgotten in the welter of new creeds and shifting moral ideals that characterize modern thought. That is that the lessons of experience cannot be set aside. The ideals that have emerged through centuries of human struggle are as fixed for our practical guidance as the stars by which we determine our calendar and steer our ships. The deep faiths in which generations of thoughtful men have found strength and assurance are valid still.

Life, after all, is simple, if we live it simply. All that is required of any man is that he be true to himself, loyal to his obligations, great hearted and kind in his relations with his neighbors.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Hoist With Their Own Petard

BOXES of matches were found on sale in Japan recently bearing the inscription "Down With Japan!" They had come from China, and there was the kind of outburst in the Japanese press one would expect. This led to diplomatic correspondence and the discovery that the matches had been manufactured in Japan for export to China. The astute makers felt certain that they would have a ready sale in that country. But the Chinese Government, anxious to give no offence to Japan, prohibited the vending of such provocative goods in China. So back they went to Japan, to arouse the wrath of good patriots in the land of their origin. Thus poetic justice has been done. For once China has scored, but she has had a narrow escape. Those matchboxes might have cost her another province.—*Anglo-Africanus*, in *West Africa* (London weekly).

The Wide Horizon

Vienna Calling

By Godfrey Lias

VIENNA

THIS story comes out of the telephone directory. Here in the center of central Europe—and maybe in your own home town, too—the telephone directory is more than a list of names. It is an epitome of history.

Vienna, as we all learned at school, is the capital of Austria; and Austria is a German-speaking state with a population of about 6,700,000 inhabitants (I am quoting from my guidebook)—about as many as Illinois or Scotland and Wales combined—of which 6,500,000 are Germans and the rest small minorities of other races (60,000 Slovenes, 50,000 Czechs, 40,000 Croatians, 13,000 Magyars).

Those little minority groups live almost entirely in compact handfuls near the frontier. Thus, in the rest of the country, including Vienna, the population is officially almost homogeneous—and German.

No doubt also that the population considers itself German. But their names tell quite a different story. I have just opened the telephone book at page one. The first name in the book is Serbian, the eighth is Armenian, a little further on we come to a whole series of Jews. By page three (if not before) we have reached Hungary, or is it Poland? Anyway it doesn't matter, because dozens more of both nationalities turn up on the ensuing pages, not to mention Czechs, Roumanians, Bulgarians and Russians. There are nearly two columns of Benesches—some of whom still keep to the spelling of their well-known namesake, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia. One of them, incidentally, has a Hungarian first name, as if to show that harmony can exist between these two implacable national enmities.

* * *

The Viennese directory has no Masaryks. But it has half a column of Maschceks whose names differ in only one letter from that of the well-known Croat peasant leader, M. Vladko Matchek. In pronunciation they differ almost less. The Roumanian peasant leader, M. Julius Maniu, has a namesake with a phone in Vienna. Similarly, Gombos, Arpad, of Vienna isn't very far from Gömbös, Julius, who has been Prime Minister of Hungary for the past three years. In one way the Viennese Gombos is more Hungarian than the Premier Gömbös. His front name, Arpad, besides belonging to the little motor train which plies daily between Vienna and Budapest, has its roots in the old kings of Hungary who ruled before the era of Christianity began in that country.

So it goes on. There is a column of Viennese Smetanas to set alongside the great Czech composer; one Hunyadi to remind the Austrian capital of the Hungarian patriot who did so much for central Europe against the Turks; there are pages and pages with scarcely a German name among them.

Some of these foreign names, perhaps, are those of actual foreigners merely sojourning in the Austrian capital. But the vast majority belong definitely to Austrians. Many of their owners would be almost hurt if you reminded them of their non-Germanic origin. But probably most of them would smile and admit that Austria today as in the past is a race cauldron in which the molten mass is an alloy, not a single metal.

The race purist, in fact—and there are many such among the National Socialists just across the German border—should avoid Austria. Like the Anglo-Saxon, the Austrian is racially a thoroughly stirred mixture. Linguistically he is pure German. But racially he has a bit of Teuton, a bit of Slav, Magyar, Russian, Roumanian and no doubt a touch of Turk.

* * *

For the Austrians, however, their mixed origin points a different moral. Their country stands as a link between many peoples, nations and languages. It stands, too, for tolerance in that (as the telephone book shows) Austria has allowed the foreigners whom it has absorbed to keep their own names. Of no other country in central Europe has this been true in the same degree.

Tolerance and a rallying point are both sadly needed in the world today, and not least in the basin of the Danube. If Austria, in no mood of imperialism, can supply these, she can do much to help herself and her neighbors back to prosperity. Her neighbors, except Switzerland, are all larger than she is. She cannot hope to conquer them with the sword. But she can hope to link them together in friendly co-operation.

Vienna today is a capital without an empire. Nearly one third of the Austrian population lives within its boundaries. It is an emporium with few customers, a potential banking center with scarcely any clients. All round are economic fields hungry to be tilled, while Vienna has to tighten its belt because it has no proper outlet for its activities.

Vienna, in short, might do worse than take a good look at its telephone book. So might Austria's neighbors.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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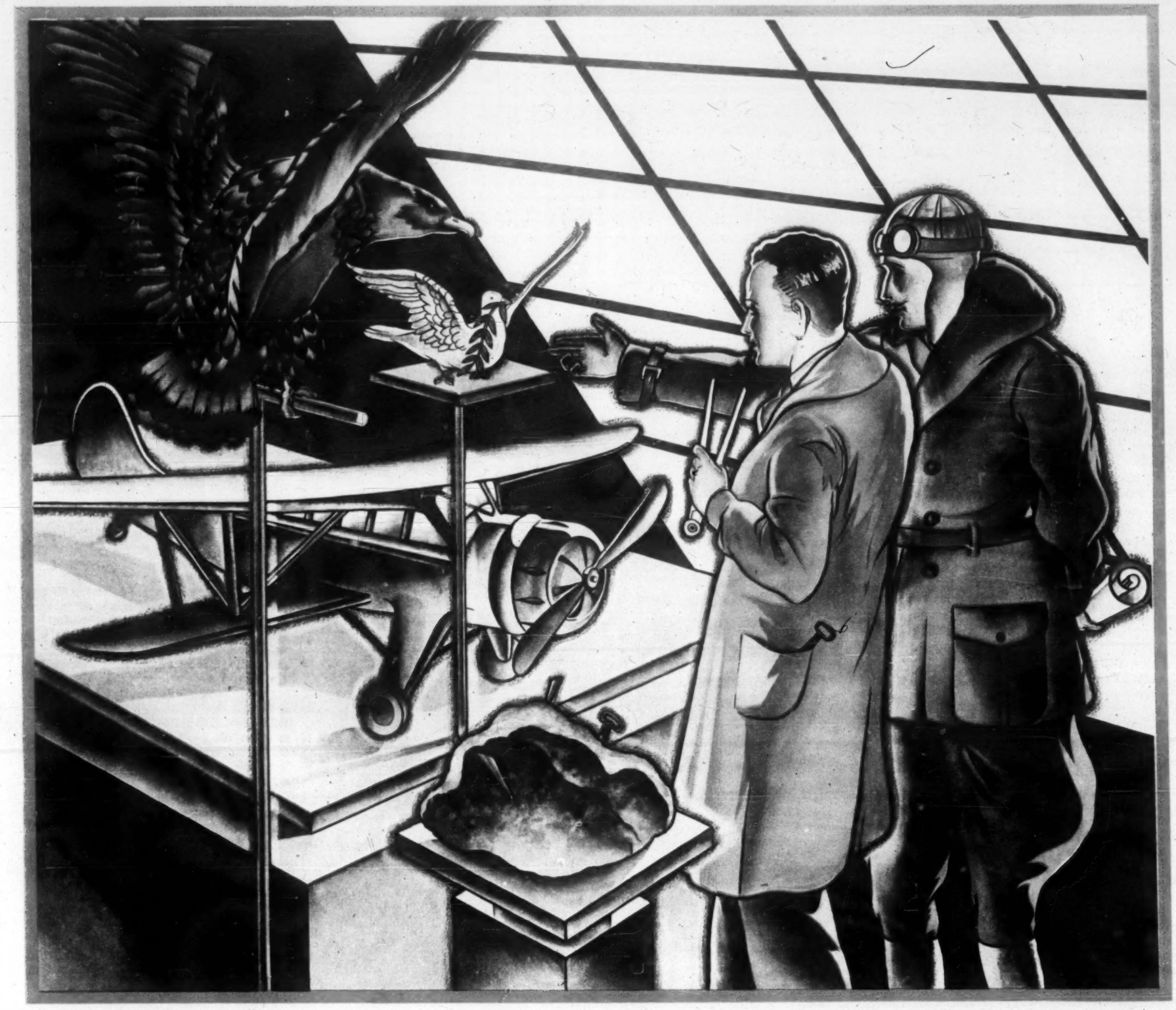


War Eagles—or Doves of Peace?

By Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes, D. S. O.

Leader of the Mount Everest Air Expedition of 1933, and First to Fly Over Everest

A VITAL QUESTION, THE TRUE importance of which is only beginning to be recognized, is what use will humanity make of the power of flight? Is it to be a blessing or a curse? Sanity provides one answer, insanity another. Soon, much too soon, after flight became practical came the war, and thus diverted its normal development from construction to destruction, and from this diversion it has not recovered and may never fully recover.

At this moment in all countries the proportion of energy, administrative, inventive and economic, devoted to aviation leans heavily to the military and destructive, rather than to the civil and constructive side. This great flow of human energy and effort can only be dammed and diverted by the most strenuously realistic constructive effort, both national and international. In any action thus taken it is vital that, as far as humanly possible, common sense should govern, to the exclusion equally of false idealism and gloomy cynicism.

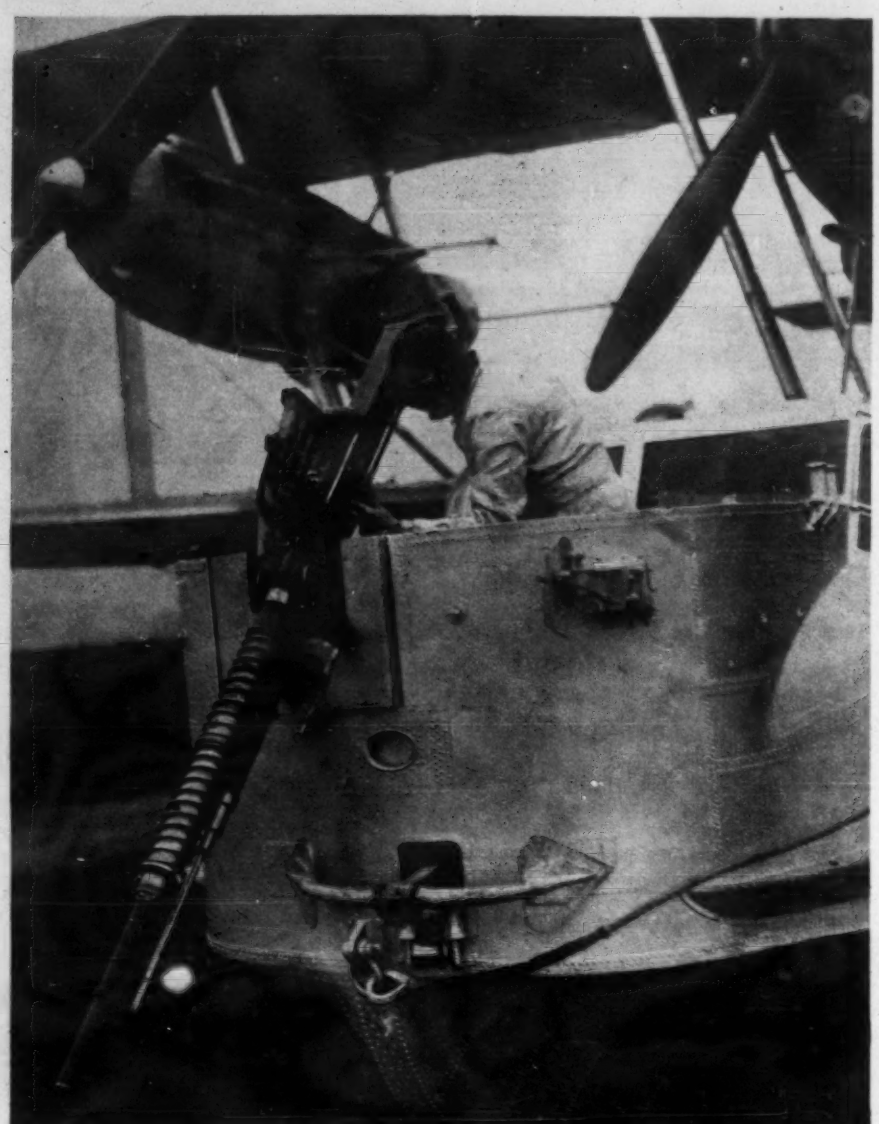
Humanity now has immense experience to draw upon in the development of similar international agencies, such as shipping, telegraph, postal, etc., and it is essential that this experience should be fully used. Close analysis should be applied to discover the principles and motives which have caused these agencies to develop in the way they have, and this knowledge must then be applied to the development of aviation.

A great shipping authority said the other day that he saw clearly that the air, as had been the case with the sea, must be recognized as truly international before it could be properly used.

At the present moment aviation has reached the stage where the military side is highly developed technically, but operationally its use is only very partly understood. Civil aviation, a much more gradual and therefore sounder growth, has reached that point where it is diverging widely from the military and at the same time—and this is most important—is providing the excuse and the only excuse for the continuance of the growth of military aviation.

This excuse is the rock on which civilization itself will split and founder unless some solution acceptable to all nations is soon discovered. Time is against the world in this, because in Europe, which is still the world's center of population and power, aviation questions unfortunately are so intertwined with other interests as apparently to give little hope that they can be separately considered.

To take only one aspect, certain nations on the Continent of Europe have realized that aviation has irrevocably wedded England to Europe, and they have no intention of parting with the immense bargaining power thus conferred upon them until all their other difficulties, as far as England can help, are settled.



Courtesy of Flight

FLYING THREAT

Before the Huge, Multi-Engined Flying Boat Is Towed Down the Slipway for the Take-Off, the Gunner Looks at His Gun, a Quick-Firing Weapon Which Shoots, Not Cartridges, but Small Shells. This Is One Aspect in the Modern Development of Aviation.

Nations being what they are, what hope is there? None, unless these nations can be convinced that the wrong development of aviation can be so dangerous to civilization that not to allow it to be treated as a question separate from normal international difficulties is suicidal.

* * *

The more civilized and the more populous any part of the world is, the more menacing does human flight become, and therefore it is in Europe that its greatest menace lies. Paradoxically, it is also in Europe that the center of the resistance to its limitation and control now shows itself. Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad, seems to be an apposite quotation. Supposing sanity did prevail, even then to pretend that all would be plain sailing would be to mislead.

Let us appreciate and frankly acknowledge that nations cannot be expected to barter strategical advantages away for nothing. The truth is that aviation has altered the relative positions between nations more than is generally realized.

There are certain countries which, at present, are in a much stronger position to defend themselves against invasion than they were before aviation's advent. They are those countries which are widely separated from others by great stretches of sea, desert or by high mountain ranges, e.g., India, Australia, New Zealand, the Americas (from external aggression). There are other countries whose comparative immunity to attack has been wrested from them to the extent that from being almost invulnerable they have become immensely vulnerable. Such are England and Japan.

* * *

There are yet other countries whose facility to prepare to resist an attack by mobilization has been canceled by the time factor, for now they are open to a sudden and perhaps completely unexpected knockout blow from the air. Such are Germany, France, Italy and Poland.

Russia, due to her enormous distances and the distribution of her centers of population, is in a class by herself. Actually the devisement of both civil and military aviation is to her advantage now. Countries dependent on sea communications which pass through narrow waters controlled or overlooked by other nations are now much less favorably situated than heretofore.

Certainly merchant shipping and possibly even the navies themselves are even now at the mercy of air power, and can be comparatively cheaply sunk and destroyed.

The gloomy fact emerges that, leaving out the Americas, the development of aviation is, generally speaking, to the disadvantage of the most civilized and powerful nations, and those previously most secure are now the least.

> Unless this situation is controlled and soon, it can lead to only one thing, a tremendous race in air armaments, a race which has already started. A very important fact in this situation is this: If air armaments can be kept small they are innocuous, but if they are allowed to grow large, by their very attributes, unfortunately, they create an overwhelming temptation to the expanding nation and a perfectly appalling danger if that nation is controlled by an ambitious dictator.
>
> At the same time, things being what they are, it must be understood that air armaments having come into being and conferring uneven advantages upon the different nations, they must be accepted as a permanent addition to the difficulties of this world. To imagine they can be completely abolished is as unreasonable as to imagine that those nations which benefit from the invention of submarines, or at any rate think they do, will agree to their abolishment.

What, then, can be done to improve matters? Pacts based on the idea that the unsatisfied nations will combine to defend the *status quo* or that any nation is deeply concerned with anything but its own interests are dangerous in the extreme because they are pacts based on illusions. It has to be recognized that international dealings and relations are motivated by self-interest tempered, but only slightly tempered, by the decencies of civilized thought.

* * *

By all means think idealistically, but to act constructively and yet realistically is the only safely sane road to follow. The problem now before the statesmen of the world is how to convert this rock which prevents the interblending of the civil and military aviation interests into a dam to stem the race in air armaments.

There is apparently only one way, and that is by internationalizing civil aviation. This appears at present to be impossible, partly because the danger of not doing so to civilization is not generally recognized and partly because of the strength of national sentiments.

It is conceivable that the internationalization of civil aviation in the European area may be brought about gradually. But will time permit of gradualness in this very explosive area? If it does, there is still hope in action. The first practical step, a step which should not present insuperable difficulties because of its many advantages, is to internationalize the ground facilities for civil aviation. This move, besides providing a platform for a further advance, would prove the advantages of internationalizing because of the improved efficiency it would confer.

Standardization and a common control is what civil aviation in Europe is now lacking, and it is mainly because of this that American methods have so far outstripped European methods. There are also many attributes to do with human nature and the technique of flying which, if properly handled, would contribute to the success of such an experiment. If successful, such an international control, because of its economy and advantages would automatically extend itself throughout the world—and this to the world's great benefit.

* * *

There is now a model in America. This splendid model stands as a challenge and a pattern to the sane in Europe. There is yet another constructive avenue now open and that is the sphere of the private aviator. There is a natural affinity between pilots of all nations, as there is between seamen, hunters and all followers of pursuits which are dangerous.

It has recently been suggested that the time is ripe for the formation of an international private owners' club. If this suggestion is taken up and fructifies, yet another channel and a valuable one for the promotion of international friendship and understanding will have been opened. An essential to the eventual internationalization of civil aviation is that we should get to know, like, and trust each other, and this international flying club should prove a great help toward this.

At the moment the only constructive proposal before Europe is the western air pact and the prospect of achieving anything definite in this direction in the immediate future is very small. Knowledgeable authority has recently pronounced that until France and Germany see eye to eye, nothing can be achieved.

* * *

Even supposing a pact is ratified, it is only another pact. Much more than a pact is required to safeguard civil aviation. The very fundamentals of international relations have to be disinterred and dealt with if anything of permanent and real value is to be achieved.

The immediate steps which seem to be called for are these:

> First, the desirability, in fact the essential need, to internationalize civil aviation in order to remove the excuse for piling up enormous air armaments has to be generally acknowledged.
>
> Second, an international committee, of, firstly, the European nations, has to be assembled to investigate all constructive measures towards and difficulties in the way of internationalizing civil aviation and to recommend means for its gradual achievement.
>
> Third, the nations of Europe, primarily, have to agree to limit air armaments to the lowest attainable level. Unless they do this, and quickly, some great leader on the highest grounds of patriotism will inevitably give way to the terrible temptation which this new potent "air power" offers to him to achieve his ambitions.

Air power is such a very tempting weapon to those who understand its full potentialities. It must be reckoned on that, before the ambitious nations will agree to any measures to limit the use of the air arm, some definite move will have to be made by the "haves" to convince the "have nots" that their needs are at any rate to be considered. How this is to be done is outside the scope of this article, but it is quite evident that if nations are to consent to their teeth being drawn they will require some guarantee that their needs will receive some periodic and fair consideration.

Discussion and ventilation is surely one of the best ways to relieve international tension and pressure. Out of these discussions will arise evolutionary adjustments conforming with the sound law of the inevitability of gradualness.

It must be acknowledged that unless some such system is inaugurated—and to what better purpose could the League of Nations be put—it is unreasonable to expect the dissatisfied nations either to relinquish or to refrain from using this new power. They will merely see such use as a just act to attain by force, if no other way is open, their just rights.

If by "laissez faire" the statesmen of the world allow this situation to develop, then instead of progress by evolution we must look forward inevitably to progress by shocks and war and revolution.

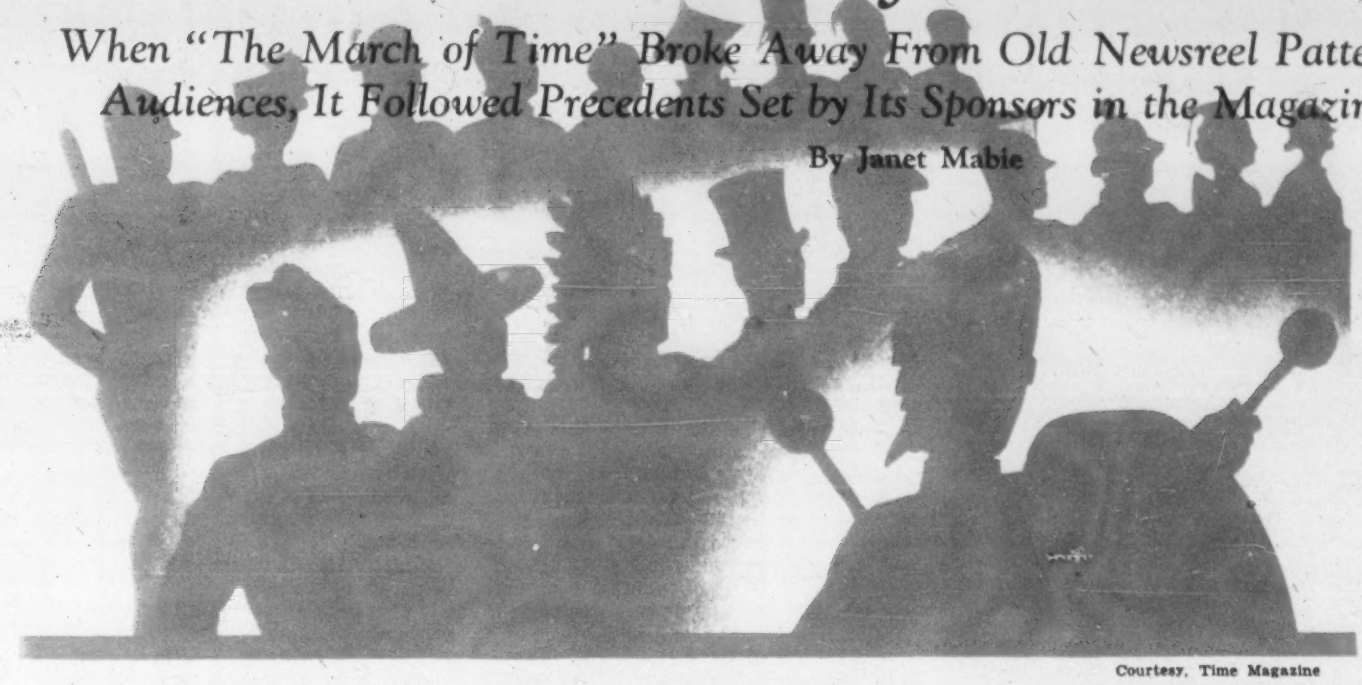
FOR BETTER PURPOSES — Courtesy of Flight

Contrasted With the Practice of Fitting Bombs Beneath the Wings of a Plane, or Equipping It With Guns, Is the Use of the Airplane for Civil Transportation. Not Only May Adults Bridge Great Distances Quickly by Plane, but Little Children May Go on Voyages of Adventure. This Is a Constructive, Rather Than a Destructive Use of Flight.

Pictorial Journalism

When "The March of Time" Broke Away From Old Newsreel Patterns to Capture Movie Audiences, It Followed Precedents Set by Its Sponsors in the Magazine and Radio Fields

By Janet Mabie



Courtesy, Time Magazine

ONE DAY IN AUGUST a small town paper in New Hampshire had a paragraph or two in it which said that Mr. Francis Grover Cleveland, who heads one of the summer theaters in the White Mountains of New England, was going to be a speaking actor in some sequences filmed in and around Gorham and Tamworth for the sixth edition of "The March of Time."

A lot of people got pretty excited, and leaped into their automobiles to be on hand and see the fun. For most people, the idea of friends and neighbors—surely a race apart from the Garbos and Laughtons and Colmans of Hollywood—is very exciting indeed. And perhaps it is by not confining their lenses to the Mussolinis, the Baldwins, the Lavals and Roosevelts of this world that Roy Larsen and John Martin, whose pet child is that "March of Time" which is completely changing newsreels as we have known them, have hit a core of inspiration.

Not to put too fine a point on it, Mussolini, Hitler, King George, even the durable Prince of Wales and the harassed Excellency Haile Selassie, are, definitely, "old stuff" at times to audiences, who have got an inkling that they would like, for a change, to see news events animated before their eyes. And if someone goes around and ties the neighbors to incidents bearing, for instance, on CCC camps—well, that is the inestimable something new, which everyone says there is none of under the sun, but about which Roy Larsen and John Martin, in their modest way, think differently.

* * *

If ever there was a success story in this addled world, the story of Roy Larsen and John Martin is it. And to get at them you have to go back to two others, Henry Luce and the late Briton Hadden, two young men verdant from Yale, who settled down in what Manhattan still possessed in 1922, an abandoned brewery, and began to work out a prospectus for a magazine that would combine news high lights, with substantial, or magazine-form, information.

Their method was simple. They took events, and they wrote brief magazine stories about them, and then they went out and tried them on such editorial dogs as they could persuade to read them. A good many of the editors thus confronted said promptly, "Don't!" As many as forty said, "We-e-ll-lll?"

Which was enough for Hadden and Luce, who knotted their last personal $100 into one piece and spent it to produce a circular which they sent out as a kind of sample of catnip to people who might conceivably be pleased to see such an offering coming into their homes once a week.

They thought they heard mild tinkles of enthusiasm, so they went around asking intimate questions about how much it takes to establish a magazine publishing office. The chilling words "One million dollars" dripped with a kind of baleful regularity from most of the tongues that gave replies.

So Hadden and Luce decided to settle for $100,000, and on March 3, 1923, the first issue of Time appeared, with a slightly quizzical picture of Uncle Joe Cannon on the first page. Luce and Hadden decided that the first year one would be the editor, the other general manager; at the end of that period they would swap jobs, because if there is any likelihood of the budget not standing the strain of many holders of jobs, it is a good thing to have everyone in the shop know how to do all the things. . . .

They got John Martin up from Princeton, and settled him to writing a machine-gun style, terse, glancing, graphic, and he became their reporter.

* * *

There was also a young man around the office to see that the magazine reached people who would pay to read it, and that young man was Roy Larsen, who had been graduated from Harvard and had two years of banking experience.

Young Larsen made a bold decision. It is customary, when you have a new magazine, to dangle all kinds of subscription prizes, bonuses, what not, under the noses of people strategically situated to boost circulation. Not Mr. Larsen. When they asked him what he was going to do to get subscribers, he said casually, "Well, I'll write a few letters."

But the kind of letters he wrote were the kind a Republican writes to a Democrat when he wants to get him on the run. It was Mr. Larsen's purpose to get a lot of people on the run to newsstands to buy Time. In twelve years he accelerated the number of runners from 25,000 to 500,000. . . .

When President Calvin Coolidge said that "the business of America is business," Time's founders took the cue. First, they expanded Time's business department, and then, as a projection of that department, planned a monthly magazine which would take for its province the essential news facts about business and industry; in a word, the facts about wealth and the processes of accumulating wealth, conserving wealth, making wealth work in the modern world. That magazine was called Fortune and, before its first issue came out, the crash came, followed by what has whimsically been called the depression.

Now! said the bystanders, see what you've done! You've pushed this "essential fact" theory too far.

But nearly everyone was wrong. Fortune didn't founder. With their wealth swept away, people became more than ever interested in wealth. If they didn't have it, at least they could read about it. And as the depression deepened, and the best opinions of the wisest men exploded in all directions, the essential facts about modern wealth—facts far more intimate and more cold-bloodedly presented than ever before—became more and more popular. In the three first years of national economic difficulty Fortune attracted 75,000 subscribers. And Time doubled its following to well over 400,000.

Well, that was all right, but then the young men began to look around for something new.

They had ears to hear, and radio fell upon them. Was it possible . . . ?

The more they thought about it, the more they thought that there was just a bare possibility that the radio audience might be interested in something besides crooners and baseball.

So they began to work on an extension of the original idea, with the basic thought of giving the listener an illusion that he, in his chair beside the radio, was within hearing distance of actual events, whenever and wherever they had actually occurred.

* * *

It took them months of experimentation and sorting and testing to be sure they had what they were after. . . . Finally they were in shape to go ahead. The script was no leisurely or canned-soup job. They worked on it up to the very last minute possible. In the wee hours of Friday morning it would still not be finished; Arthur Pryor Jr., production chief, would stretch out on four chairs and steal a few winks of needed sleep, then spring up, ready for the final, full-cast rehearsals and changes, with music, sound effects, everything, so that the brass might blare and Westbrook Van Voorhis announce "The March of Time!" in a way to bring millions of people to the alert, all over the country.

Well, time does march on, and it would be funny if the men who originated Time, the magazine, and the "March of Time" for air presentation, didn't march on themselves.

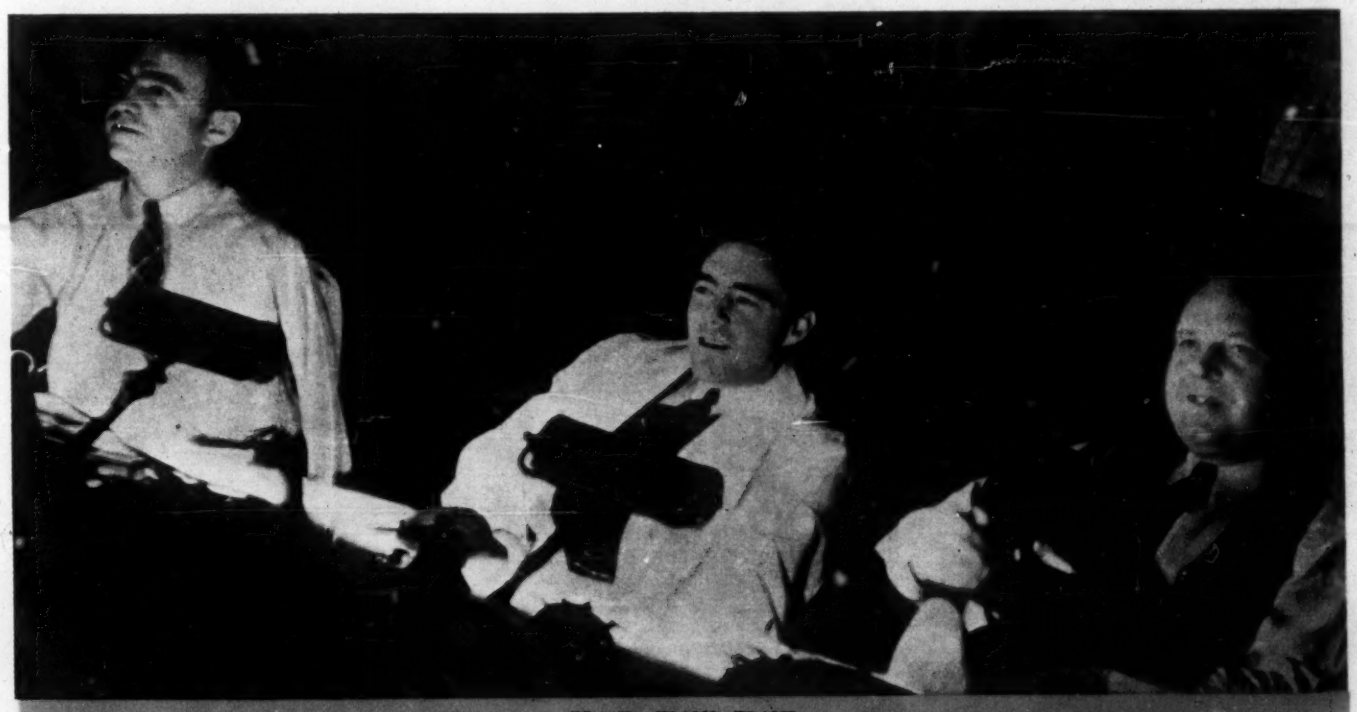
* * *

So they began to look about to see what next. Of course, you can say, "But two magazines and a radio program—where is it all going to end? What will they do next?" And the answer would have to be, "Who knows?" supplemented by the obvious, "But, of course, it will be something no one has done before." For they are inventive, this crowd. They don't seem to think it is enough just to do a thing someone else has done before, and merely do it either in a little different way, or a little bit better. . . .

Well, their feet began to itch to go to some new green pasture, so to speak. And all of a sudden the collective eye lit on the movies. . . .

You might say they already had enough infants to bring up by hand.

(Continued on page 15)



TRAMP—TRAMP—TRAMP

The Boys Are Making the March of Time. (L. to R.) John S. Martin, Roy E. Larsen, and Louis de Rochemont, Editors of the Screen News Feature, Are Shown at Their "Editorial" Desk in the Projection Room, Where They Frequently Look at Thousands of Feet of Film Before They Select the Precise Few Feet Needed to Tell the Story in a Complete Episode.

The Underwater Club

Equipped With a Simple Mask and a Container of Compressed Air, Swimmers in France Are Learning to Explore the Sea Bottom, and the New Sport Promises to Win Popularity

By Mallory Browne

UNDER THE BLUE MEDITERRANEAN sky—and under the bluer Mediterranean Sea—a novel institution was inaugurated recently on the south coast of France: the "Club des Sous l'Eau." Clad only in bathing suits, carrying a bottle of compressed air belted around the waist with a tube running to a rubber mask over the face, members of the "Underwater Club" sank slowly down into depths for their first formal "baptism."

Thus began the effort of Jean Painlevé to popularize a new sphere, to open a new world for conquest and exploration—the submarine world of the shallow depths along the seacoasts. Today the active diving members of the "Club des Sous l'Eau" number many hundreds, while enthusiastic letters from literally thousands of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen indicate clearly to M. Painlevé that his idea has found favor in France.

* * *

This underwater institution is, however, only the latest phase of Jean Painlevé's submarine activity. In a sense it is primarily a pastime, a sport. But it is more than that. It is an educational adventure, an extension of man's world of interest into a new field. Thanks to the simplicity of the diving apparatus, the many can now enjoy first hand, to a degree at least, the undersea experiences hitherto reserved to the William Beebes.

Adventurer in light and water; this might well be the title of Jean Painlevé. To explore the underwater world and fix its fantastic fleeting features forever on the film and silver screen is his principal joy. So it is that although still in his early thirties he is already famous in natural science circles all over the world, and steadily becoming known, through his educational undersea films, to the picture-going public everywhere.

In the rather formal salon of his Paris apartment, several photographic portraits recall that he is the son of Paul Painlevé, former French Prime Minister. But standing squarely in the middle of the room in quite shocking disregard of the stiffly correct Louis XVI chairs and tables, looms a large motion picture projector.

Equally dominant and unquenchable is Jean Painlevé himself. Watching his vigorously swift yet rhythmic movements, one feels a bit uneasily that, like the motion picture machine beside him, he might at any moment project one into a cinematographic world of new and strange adventures. It seems almost natural, therefore, to learn of his adventurous career; publishing at 22 an erudite biological treatise, setting a new speed record for racing automobiles, flying an airplane an—at that time—unheard of distance, becoming an actor, a movie star, then a surgeon, a deep-sea photographer, a diver, a chef. Modest about his other accomplishments, Jean Painlevé is admittedly proud of his starched white stovepipe hat nearly two feet high which proclaims him a ranking chef of the fine French art of cooking!

* * *

"Actually, the greater part of my 'undersea photography' has so far been done in aquariums," M. Painlevé explained. "The reason is simply that it is next to impossible to make a consecutive study of any particular marine animal in the ocean, for various reasons. Lighting and focusing are two of the principal difficulties, not to mention the trouble of keeping your subject within range of your camera."

Even aquarium photography, however, has its difficulties. "I'll never forget my 36 consecutive hours in front of the aquarium while I was filming the

Photo, Illustration

JULES VERNE: 1935

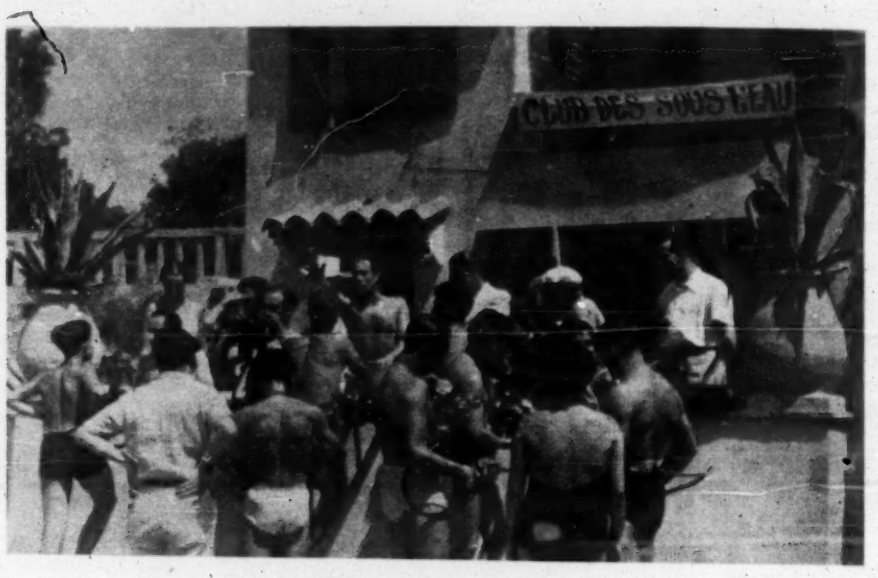
M. Yves le Prieur, a Member of the Underwater Club, Photographed—and No Fooling—Several Yards Beneath the Surface of the Sea. He Is Armed With a Pneumatic Rifle and Has His Oxygen Tank Hanging From His Shoulders, With a Plume of Bubbles Rising From His Mask as He Breathes.

only in subject, this is not necessarily to be the case in the future. M. Painlevé has just completed the construction of a special motion picture camera for use in connection with the submarine excursions of his "Underwater Club." Using this in connection, when necessary, with a portable lighting plant, he hopes to be able to obtain some really interesting undersea studies.

One novel use to which this new undersea camera may be put is that of recording the exploration of sunken cities, submerged under the Mediterranean coast line centuries ago. Recently one of the founders with Jean Painlevé of the "Club des Sous l'Eau," and the inventor of the club's diving apparatus, M. Yves le Prieur, discovered and salvaged from a sunken village near St. Raphael some remarkable Roman pottery. A number of these submerged towns are known or suspected to exist along the French Riviera, and it is the intention of M. le Prieur and M. Painlevé to explore and, if possible, film some of them.

The diving apparatus which has rendered the "Underwater Club" and its projects possible has already been officially adopted by the French Navy. Its great merit is its essential simplicity. It consists solely of a sort of rubber mask, with a round glass window about six inches in diameter, held tightly over the face by strips of rubber that go over the head. A flexible tube leads from this face mask down to an ordinary metal bottle of compressed air, fastened to the diver by a belt around the waist and a strap around the neck. A hand valve controls the flow of air, while a meter records the air pressure. A bottle weighing five or six pounds provides enough air for a stay of 15 minutes or so at a depth of 20 or 30 feet. The weight of the bottle serves as ballast.

Certain precautions are, of course, required by common sense in view of the considerable pressure found even at relatively shallow depths. A sound constitution is required, and one must be careful once beyond a depth of about 15 feet not to ascend or descend faster than a meter per minute. If these elementary precautions are observed, however, there is, according to Jean Painlevé, no reason why any normally good swimmer anywhere should not join the "Club des Sous l'Eau" and become initiated into the joys of underwater exploration, sport and photography.



Photo, Benoist

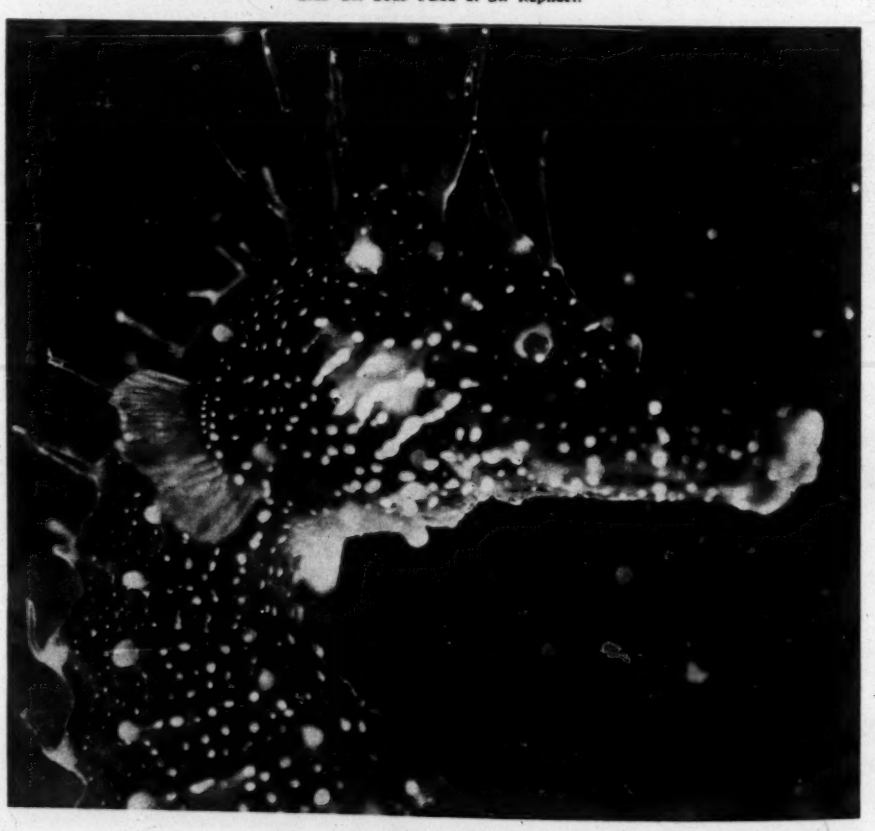
CREATURES OF THE DEEP

Jean Painlevé (With Outstretched Arm) Here Is Presiding Over an Informal Meeting of the Original Club des Sous l'Eau at St. Raphael.

sea horses." This particular film of the "hippocampe" or sea horse is one of M. Painlevé's most successful studies of submarine life. It depicts the complete existence of these demi-legendary steeds of Neptune in all their pictorial strangeness. Similar films, which have achieved marked success with film audiences in France, depict the eerie existence of sea urchins, crabs and shrimps, the daphnia, the hermit crab and the octopus.

One phase of photographing these submarine flora and fauna has particularly interested Jean Painlevé. It is the microscopic angle. The magnifying properties of projection on a large screen offer special advantages for research purposes, and M. Painlevé has made a specialty of this microscopic film work, not only for submarine subjects, but for natural scientific studies as well. He has himself designed and perfected apparatus particularly adapted to this type of work, which naturally requires the finest sort of precision instruments.

But if in the past most of his photographic experiments were submarine



Film by Jean Painlevé

HE EATS NO OATS

This Sea Horse, Described as a "Diminutive Submarine Pegasus," Is Magnified by Jean Painlevé's Film.

The Sad Tale of the Lira

Italy's Currency Unit, Which Mussolini Decreed Should Be Kept High in Foreign Exchange, and Which Is Overvalued, May Be Tumbled in the Economic Dust by the African Adventure

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

LORD CROMER ONCE SAID that there was always a keypoint in any situation no matter how confusing. In his remarkable speech at Geneva Sir Samuel Hoare fixed upon such a keypoint for the Italo-Ethiopian war. After saying that, in the opinion of the British Government, the root cause of the conflict was economic, he proceeded to lay emphasis on the need for unfettered access to the world's raw materials, many of which have been subject to monopolistic handling. I would not underrate Sir Samuel's keypoint. Probably this is *the* keypoint, but there are several other economic factors responsible for Italy's adventure, such as its vain search for economic self-sufficiency, its natural and purposeful overpopulation, world tariffism and its own currency policy. This latter factor does not often get attention. Consequently, there might be some interest in examining it.

* * *

On December 27, 1927, the lira was re-fixed in its foreign exchange value after its wartime and postwar depreciation. The new rate was 19 to the dollar. But in the previous two years its unfixed value had oscillated between 25 and 26. Thus it was valued above its natural exchange rate. Then, in 1929, the lira ran into the world crisis. Other currencies were pulled down in their foreign exchange equivalent, even the lordly pound and the almighty dollar. The lira, however, remained constant. Hence the lira has shot up in value by the very fact that the dollar has shot down, climbing from 5½ cents to just over 8 cents. How high this position is may be judged from the following table showing the discount of world currencies from their 1931 levels:

	P.C.
Great Britain	40
United States	40
Japan	65
Italy	8

Prestige mainly accounts for the desperate maintenance of the lira on its high perch. In a speech on August 18, 1926, Signor Mussolini adumbrated the stabilization of the lira. The announcement was of such importance that it is known as the Pesaro Declaration. If the Italo-Ethiopian war sets Europe ablaze, Macaulay's New Zealander, viewing the ruins, may examine this speech for his prize exhibit to explain the nose dive of European civilization! The dictator was about to fix the value of the Italian currency. Yet he passed cursorily over all economic criteria. The yardstick was: the lira must be worth 30 per cent more than the franc! There was terrific cheering at this, and the dictator then exclaimed dramatically:

> I say to the whole civilized world that we will defend the lira to the last breath, to the last drop of blood . . . our lira, which represents the symbol of the nation, the sign of our wealth, the fruit of our labors, of our efforts, of our sacrifices, of our tears, of our blood.

Again *vivissimi applausi*. This classic example of demagogy is now emblazoned on a monument in the public square in Pesaro.

* * *

The episode sounds extremely foolish. But before we criticize Il Duce, let us recall Great Britain. In 1925 the pound was "floating," like the lira. In that year Britain re-fixed its currency to the dollar at the prewar rate. The maintenance of the pound required a mighty national effort, but that effort was held to be justified by the necessities of prestige. The slogan was "We must make the pound look the dollar in the face," uttered in the newspapers and in the City of London, though not attached to any monument. For six years the British kept it up. Then in 1931 they finally let the pound slide to its natural level and no longer associated a rate with prestige. Indeed, as between the pound and the dollar, some time ago there seemed to be competition, according to American economists, as to which could be knocked down lower!

* * *

There was this much to be said for the British, however: the old prestige was associated with honor. The prewar rate with the dollar happened to be the prewar legal promise suspended by the war. The British wished to keep that pledge. In the case of Italy honor did not arise to mix with prestige. There was no intention of going back to the prewar parity. The question was the extent of depreciation. And, as I say, the yardstick was: 30 per cent more than the franc. Since 1927 the Italian effort has been directed at keeping it there. What foreign economists observe, Italian apologists proclaim. A writer in the last issue of the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association says, "The maintenance of the lira takes precedence over all other economic objectives." In his last budget speech the Minister of Finance stated:

> The Government, to defend the lira, has not hesitated, during the past year, to pursue a policy of deflation of such rigor as has not been experienced in any other country in the world and which is rendered possible only under a Fascist regime by the wonderful discipline of which the Italian people has once more given an example.

Prestige about currencies is apt to be costly. Italians have paid dearly for the oratorical flight at Pesaro. When a currency is overvalued, internal costs, which are in lire, are too high in relation to foreign prices. Hence Italian goods are hard to sell. An instance will show this. An Italian cheese costs just the same in lire whatever happens to the foreign value of the lira. If the lira suddenly advanced in value by 30 per cent, then the cheese expressed in dollars will be increased 30 per cent. American or other cheese will then be given the preference. Therefore the Italian seller must cut down his costs in order to compete with the American cheese. This means deflation. And this is what happened in Italy as the result of the initial overvaluation of the lira.

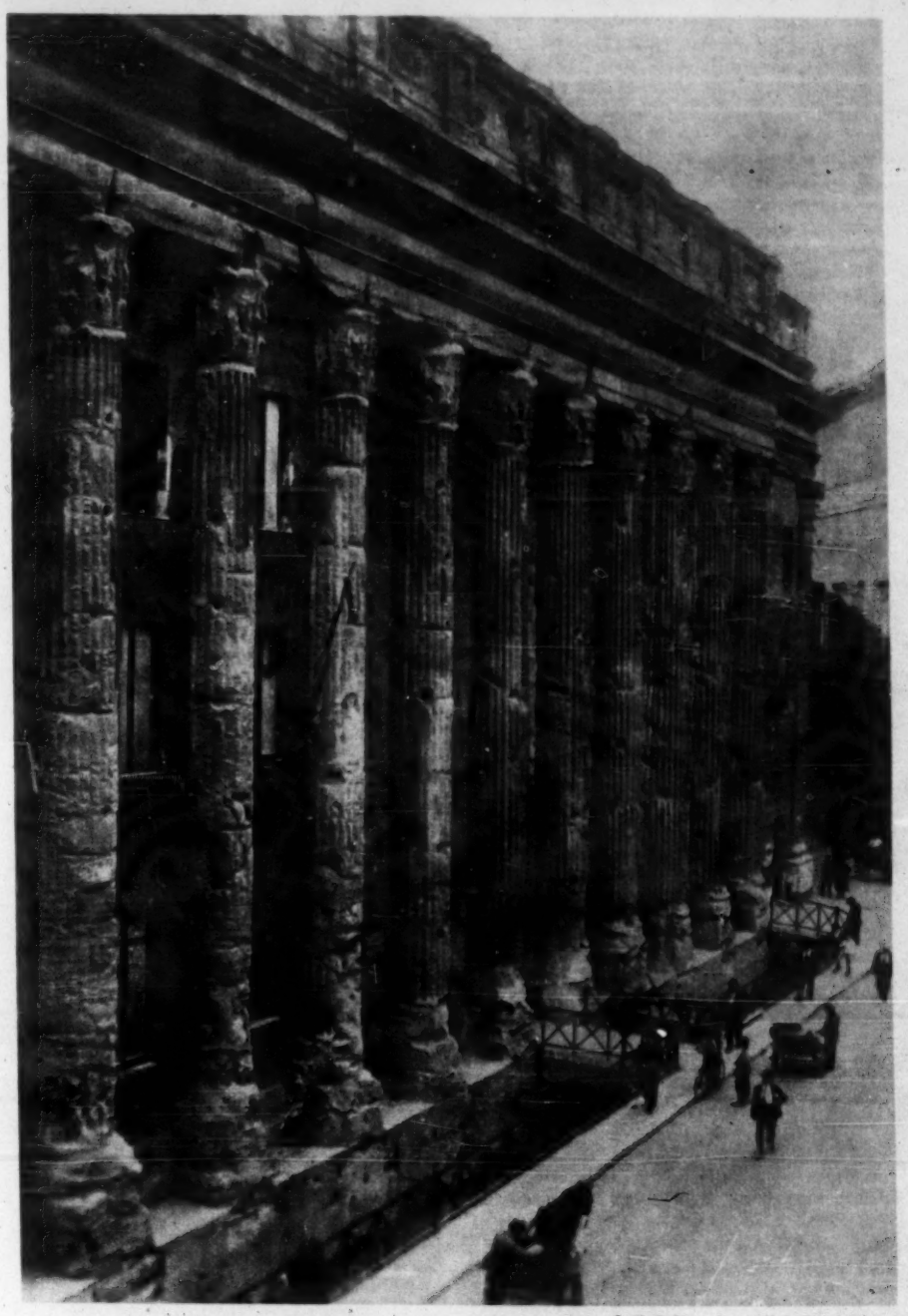
* * *

Its hope, as was Britain's, was that outside prices would rise so as to save too much deflation. But the hope proved illusory. In 1929 outside prices began their catastrophic decline. The result was to boost the price disparity between Italy and the outside world. More deflation for Italy! Again in 1931 the pound left its fixed moorings, and pound goods became cheaper on the export market. Mussolini, instead of following suit, ordered a third period of deflation, mitigated by re-employing on public works the men thrown out of jobs. But the reduction of wages and other costs was not sharp enough to put Italy back on an export basis. In fact, the public works expenditures acted as a kind of brake on falling costs. Thus Italy has seen its exports dwindle in this fashion (millions of lire):

September, 1931	876.5
May, 1933 (prior to the World Economic Conference)	510.1
March, 1935	393.8

There was a fleeting moment in midsummer, 1933, when deflation might have been stayed by the return of world economic understanding at the London Economic Conference. The effort, however, ended in ashes.

Secretary Cordell Hull must look back at this wreck as a lost opportunity for avoiding the present crisis. He would probably give the lack of agreement in the Kensington Geological Museum as his keypoint to the present trouble. He tried hard to convert the world to the common sense of acting in recognition of the integration of the economic world. He would have united the lira to a world of better balanced currencies. Parenthetically, he would have started the movement to release the world's raw materials from the toils of monopoly. But his own government, no less than nationalism elsewhere, prevented the Hull method from realization. Italy went back to more deflation.



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THE STOCK EXCHANGE IN ROME

Built in the Ruins of the Old Neptune Temple at a Time When Roman Antiquities Received No Special Consideration, the Battle Scarred Structure Is Enduring the Slings and Arrows of Financial Onslaughts Affecting the Exchange of the Lira.

* * *

But this time it had to take extraordinary measures to impede imports made cheap in lire by the lira's high value. All kinds of controls had to be set up. Quotas, control of the foreign exchange market so that foreign money is issued only for imports that are absolutely necessary, purchase of foreign money from Italian holders, and now control of gold movements—all of them have been put into effect. Now the chickens have come home to roost in this adventure in Africa.

Sooner or later the Pesaro prestige of the lira must go. In the middle of October the lira was 8.15 cents and the franc 6.59 cents—only 24 per cent higher, not 30 per cent. The lira is thus declining. To exchange brokers the adventure in Africa appears to be the last gasp of economic Italy. At any rate, they will quote you future prices for the lira at much less than 8.15 cents. Lira depreciation will probably not be heard amid the din of battle and the monument, if it is of bronze, may have to be melted down with the currency.

The decline of the lira, however, by no means would signify the collapse of the Italian war effort. As highly as I regard the place of economic causes among the causes of war, I think that in the prosecution of war, finance is overrated. This is a lesson from the World War. The other day I was looking through the newspapers published in July, 1914, and this is a typical investment banker comment:

> In our present stage of civilization, if it can be called that, such a war would cost at least $50,000,000 a day, and the money simply could not be found.

But, as we found out, the money could be made, and it was made. The fact is that men and materials are the key to war effort, and, of the two, men are more important. If I, who am accused by my friends of taking too economic a view of life, were to be asked how long Italy could last, I would say that that all depended upon the Italian "war spirit."

Nannine Pulls the Strings

When She Says, "I Think It Can Be Arranged," the Impossible Is Likely to Happen, for Miss Joseph Is a Literary Agent Who Seems Able to Open a Variety of Doors

By Marjorie Shuler

NANNINE JOSEPH, literary agent, pulls the strings which bring many people "into the news." The public knows her authors. The names of publishers with whom she places books and articles are household words. Outside the realm of business and, purely as a favor, she persuades a world cruise director to take an author on his staff; or a manager to launch a young musician, or a lecture bureau to take on an "unknown" and give him a chance at fame.

Rarely does she herself come to public attention. But the other day I picked up a book published in London. The author described how she had drifted into Miss Joseph's office and had seen above her a framed photograph of the President of the United States, inscribed, "To Nannine, from her appreciative client, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Which led the author to mourn. She had so wanted to put a chapter on the President in her new book. But so far she had failed to obtain entrance to the White House.

To which Miss Joseph uttered a familiar reply, familiar at least to those who knew her, "I think that it can be arranged."

Whereupon the author received an invitation to lunch at the White House. The desired interview was granted. And the chapter written with due thanks to Miss Joseph included.

* * *

A day with Miss Joseph ought to be like peeking in at the world of authors and literature, I reasoned, and so I, too, put a question on the telephone and was told, "I think it can be arranged," and set forth to the New York City apartment house where she has her home and office.

During the course of the day that I spent with her I heard her deal with a variety of persons. There was a lawyer with a "seasonal" story under his arm. To be of any value it would have to be published within the next two months, and he went out shaking his head in surprise at having been told that the publications he wanted to approach go to press four months in advance of their publication date.

The lawyer had been so sure of himself, and Miss Joseph so firm in her handling of him, that there was marked contrast in the next interview. From my seat in a corner of the office I heard her encourage a diffident music critic from another city with a hearty, "Send me the manuscript. You don't know how to push yourself, do you?"

By telephone a dilatory author was told that he must have some overdue articles on Miss Joseph's desk "not a minute later than 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning." And another author sat across from her desk while she called a prominent publisher and cheerily told him that her client would not write another word until his contract had been signed. The shy young author twisted and squirmed and smiled as the conversation went on and it was evident to see how he would have gone on writing in the mere hope of publication without the firmness of the go-between. As he went toward the door Miss Joseph called after him, "I know how small towns are. When I wire you about the contract I will just say 'all right' and 'five' will mean $500 advance, and 'seven-fifty' will mean $750."

* * *

Between interviews, in fragmentary fashion I learned how Miss Joseph went from librarianship to music publication, spending eight years on the staff of Witmark, and then accepting the invitation of a leading literary agent to share his office at half the Witmark salary. Two weeks before the expiration of the next five years she told the agent that she would never have a business of her own if she embarked on another five years with him, and that, therefore, she was leaving.

Photo by Muriella, N. Y.

NANNINE JOSEPH

The new office needed money and clients, but Miss Joseph had the courage to refuse a writer since become famous. As she said to me,

"I wouldn't have an indecent book go out of my office. It would make me uncomfortable. So I turned him down, although I knew that he would be a great moneymaker."

Another man, already widely known in his profession, came to her at the same time with a manuscript. His friends had told him that his work was good and he should be a writer. And he was considerably taken back when she asked, "What else could they say?" and added a candid, "it's awful." He wanted to know if she really knew that it was bad and she retorted, "Of course not. That is why I am in the business."

When he finally realized that she was giving him an honest opinion they became good friends.

* * *

Miss Joseph has taught a highbrow writer how to adapt his work to popular magazines. She has educated a well-known newspaper correspondent out of his "journalese," so that his books are now known for their literary style. She has made a $45 a week Chautauqua lecturer into a successful magazine writer by showing him how to write as naturally as he speaks. One of her interesting "finds" was Tom Powers, whom she went to call on once when he was confined to his home and found his small niece, "Chica," in charge. Chica, it seems, was having a grand time with a little book that Uncle Tom had written just for her. Miss Joseph saw its possibilities for publication, but the author told Chica that the book was hers and that she could do just as she liked about letting it go out of her hands. Chica deliberated and decided that the book might go, "if when you sell it I could have the very first copy."

Miss Joseph knows editorial idiosyncrasies. She knows the men who want manuscripts submitted in silence and those who have to be talked into buying a story. She once sold a short story for $1750 after it had been refused 42 times, including two rejections by the man who finally bought it.

* * *

"I told that editor that I was sure the manuscript had not come to his personal attention," said Miss Joseph. "Then I went back to my office and pulled out his own letter rejecting it. But there probably was a good reason for the change in attitude. The story was very fine and sensitive. No editor could afford to print one of its type frequently. And when I first submitted it, this editor perhaps had several such stories on hand."

Recently Miss Joseph handled a book which she read five different times and cut from 150,000 to 80,000 words. There were several full-page reviews in important newspapers, but the sales grossed exactly $33.85 in royalties to the author, which gave Miss Joseph a percentage of $3.38.

"It doesn't worry me," she commented. "The man is going to keep on writing. He will make good. And, anyway, this was a grand book."

Between times Miss Joseph offered a few words of advice for the young author, saying, "The way to write is to write. I don't call it a gift. Almost anyone with imagination for fiction or dramatic sense enough to handle facts colorfully can write. But it takes perseverance and energy to learn technique. People who are beginning to write are apt to think of themselves as too precious and so they won't take the trouble to adapt their work to publishers. Fine writing does not have to be stilted writing and popular writing is not necessarily cheap writing."

* * *

Miss Joseph has what I call "a tidy mind." She herself says that she has "a grab-bag mind—but I can put my finger on anything in it." She explains this by saying, "I keep all my thought on what I am doing each moment. I try to see what I look at and hear what I listen to."

If she could start all over again she would do exactly what she is doing, she asserts. What she is doing may mean that the morning mail brings five full-length books and 10 short articles to be read, as it did this morning. It involves giving about five teas a week to publishers and authors. And it involves being what she calls "mother, guide, philosopher and friend" to many persons. As a matter of fact, she "loves people" and says, "I never had a client who did not become a friend, although I have found that you cannot always make good friends into good clients."

She was once a writer herself and declares that she sold everything she wrote, but she prefers being the power behind the throne or, as William Bolitho once said, "Nannine has an empress complex."

I prefer the comment of Florence Nash, the actress, "Nannine never registers fatigue." On this day she had returned home at 3 o'clock in the morning from one party and had sat up for another hour making sandwiches for the other, to which she had asked literary people to meet "the Monitor's gadabout reporter." She is prouder of her cooking than of her ability to sell manuscripts, so I knew how pleased she was when Ramona Herdman of Harper's asked for the recipe for one variety of sandwich and Dorothea Brande demanded to know "how you poke the center out of the rolls and get that stuffing in."

* * *

The housekeeping started a very feminine trend of conversation. Miss Brande took quite coolly remarks on her new book, which had just gone into the fifth edition, but when her young son was praised said proudly, "I don't know how to make humble noises." Maud Hart Lovelace had just come back from speaking in 21 midwestern cities about her new book, but what she wanted to talk about was her four-year-old daughter. Literary people, artistic people, but the talk all woman, as simply woman as though we had been on a western ranch or in a New England farmhouse gathered around the Franklin stove at a ladies' aid meeting.

More people came in for a home-cooked dinner and then I said good-by with a last look at the handsome old mandarin skirt which is thrown across her piano, for behind that gift is a story of the kind of person she is.

When Miss Joseph was in charge of the manuscript department at Witmark's, six little songs came in with Shanghai postmarks. The assistant was about to mail them back when Miss Joseph said, "Give them to me. Even though I don't know that author, I can't bear to think of his waiting all those weeks for the songs to go back to China." She sent them to Schirmer's, where four out of the six found publication. Weeks later, from the interior of China, came the package from a grateful author.

A giving kind of mind governs the Joseph office, and Nannine Joseph, literary agent, might almost be transformed to Nannine Joseph, giver extraordinary.

The NEW TESTAMENT IN ECONOMICS

By Mary Burt Messer

THE YOUNG GALILEAN whose inspired —and disturbing—vision ushered in the Christian era, did not leave his followers in the dark regarding economic issues. In the chief record of Jesus' teaching we find a distinct body of instruction touching the subject of poverty, riches, debt, inheritance, the division of wealth, the supply of daily bread. It was a subject which, like health, he threw into a divine perspective.

These Christian teachings with which the world is notably familiar from the standpoint of the letter, are transcendental—almost impossibly transcendental, as seen by the unillumined human mind. To the quickened understanding abroad in the world today, however, they reveal a decisive attack on economic problems which points the way to practical dominion. Their spiritual premise does not imply that they are elusive and beyond the grasp of average human beings. Spiritual illumination, we have learned, is not reserved for priest or prophet. It is in fact "the sound estate of every man," to use the phrase which Emerson applied to genius when he declared that it was not the sole possession of "here and there a favorite." In the light of this kindled spiritual sense it behooves us to pay heed to the most remarkable and perhaps the most misapprehended of all economic teaching—that of the New Testament.

* * *

Probably there is no single passage disclosing more swiftly and clearly the viewpoint from which Jesus contemplated the economic order than that in the twelfth chapter of Luke which includes so many of the verses most deeply graven in Christian memory: "Take no thought for your life,—" "Consider the ravens.—" "Consider the lilies, how they grow,—" "Rather seek ye the kingdom of God.—" But it happens, interestingly enough, that these verses (the substance of which appears also in Matthew) are commonly detached from the episode which was the occasion of their utterance. This episode is a most revealing one to the social student, for it begins at once to establish the unique perspective of Jesus' economic doctrine.

The opening passage in question is that in which one of a company thronging Jesus presses a claim of social justice (in the sense in which we use the phrase today). An appeal is made to Jesus to correct that which appears to be unfair in a traditional system—evidently that of primogeniture, or inheritance favoring the first-born. It is to be inferred that the plea is made by a younger brother. As Luke reports it: "Master, speak to my brother that he divide the inheritance with me."

The answer of Jesus to this not unreasonable petition is illuminating and it is decisive. "Who made me a judge or a divider over you?" is his reply. That is, his ministry did not concern itself with property rights, with claims of ownership, with share-the-wealth proposals. He was aiming at a different mark. Looking into the consciousness of the man before him rather than into his possessions, he said: "Take heed, and beware of covetousness." Then, driving to the very heart of the meaning of life itself, he added: "For a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

To understand the full force of this and the following teachings of Jesus it should be borne in mind that he came to a people bitterly assailed by economic problems, struggling under the double burden of Roman and Jewish systems of taxation. There were mighty pressures in the direction of economic and political redress. In the midst of these appeals Jesus moved with serene authority. He refused to give after the manner of material demands. He rejected the rôle of reformer, in the accepted sense, just as he rejected the rôle of king.

The reason for this rejection was simple but profound. The problem was human, as Jesus saw it, but the answer was divine. It was not his purpose to manipulate the human factors of the situation, even in terms of the highest human justice or the wisest human sympathy. For Jesus' plan of economics began with the fact of God. This was the rich Hebrew legacy, expanded in his consciousness until it became an inspiring, a subversive, a redeeming force.

It is from this standpoint alone that the position of Jesus with respect to poverty and riches becomes intelligible. For Jesus was at all times the authentic voice of revealed religion. In this he found not only the key to life, but life itself. "Blessed are the poor in spirit"—blessed the man whose consciousness is sufficiently free from the clutter and obstruction of material things to welcome divine impartations. Unfortunate the rich, with the drag of impedimenta on their spiritual journey; doubly unfortunate those with illusions touching their possessions, caught by the "deceitfulness of riches."

* * *

But Jesus was not negative or ascetic with respect to the values of life; he was not a John the Baptist or a prototype of Calvin. He saw the only way to affluence of life, to love and peace, was to put first things first. He was undeceived: he divided the reality from the appearance. But his sense of life was touched with the most contagious ardor. "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." This ardor, together with what seemed the magic of his works, was a thrilling invitation to the multitudes who followed with fitful gleams of understanding.

He taught not only of God, the Father, but of a heavenly kingdom. This was the pearl of great price, to acquire which a man might well sell all he had. But the kingdom he portrayed was a state of consciousness, a something to be found within. He assumed, he saw, a spiritual man—in the midst of the very misapprehensions which belied his nature. Over and over he warned his listeners against preoccupation with food, clothes, houses. He boldly instructed them to reverse the accepted order of importance: to seek the heavenly kingdom first. But he assured them that, given this state of consciousness, the meeting of their human needs would follow.

In short, the "economic interpretation of history" finds its reversal in Jesus' teaching. Communism, with its impassioned assaults on property inequalities, its Utopia of divided wealth, its Godless premise, stands for a distinctly opposite attack on life. In fact, the entire area of economics lay maplike before Jesus as an effect and not a cause. It was his constant effort to remove it from the realm of causes—to refer it, by incessant emphasis, to the realm of "added unto" things "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." What he undertook to give with overwhelming power was this spiritual kingdom. It was not with him as in the materialistic schemes of wide popular acceptance today: "Seek ye first food, clothing, houses, social security; then leisure will follow in which it will be possible to attain the higher life."

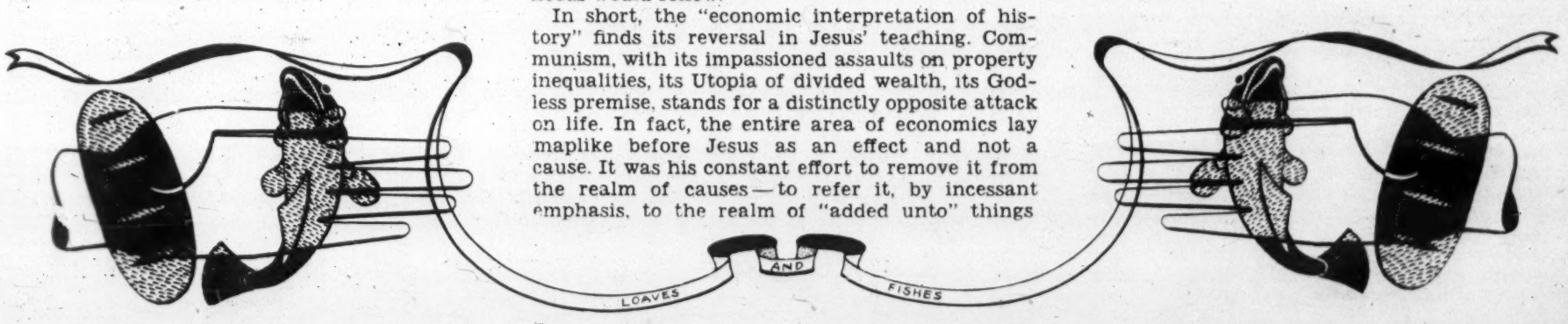
In the short, intimately familiar prayer which Jesus gave to his disciples it is noteworthy that the first petition is for daily bread. For this daily bread the followers of Jesus were asked to lift their gaze from earth to a heavenly Providence. It is profoundly interesting that the Greek word translated "daily" as used in this prayer has a more spiritually transparent meaning according to certain students of the Greek, beginning with Jerome and including authentic scholars of our day. There is a suggestion here of "super-substantial" bread: something indicative of substance in the spiritual sense.

As to the meaning of the word, there is in any case a doubt and a possibility: at least room in the literal text for that spiritual ray captured by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, when she interprets the line, in part: "Give us grace for today,—" (page 17 of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures). It was clearly a spiritual, a—to mortal sense—mystical bread which Jesus named when he declared to those about him and those who should "believe" throughout the world: "I am the bread of life," followed by the glowing promise that those who came to him should never hunger and that those who believed on him should never thirst. That is, the Christ idea of which he was the human manifestation, was the very nutriment of man. Perhaps he had met and mastered the entire fallacy of material economics when he rejected the command of the tempter to turn stone into bread.

* * *

It was the way of Jesus to prove his doctrine by his works. It was characteristic of these works that in them the word in its inward spiritual sense became flesh as by a miracle at the point of human need. As the Christ or Messiah, stepping forth into human experience as the veritable Son of God—man in full recognition of his spiritual origin and the power accruing from it—he healed the sick, restored the lame, the deaf, the blind, and he raised the dead. In the same way, exhibiting the same command over material phenomena, and with even more elusive magic as it seemed to the astonished multitudes, he evoked supply for thousands in the form of loaves and fishes, he brought forth wine and tribute money with a flash which material intelligence was too dull to follow.

It remained for woman's insight to discover in the bewilderingly potent acts of Jesus a spiritual law, a Science susceptible of proof—up to the point of apprehension. There became apparent the illusive character of matter, the mental nature of the universe which the eye beholds, and the crowning fact of spiritual control. From this conception, charged with the essence of the Christian message, a redemptive current flows into the confusions of contemporary life. This is the standpoint from which it is possible to descend upon the field of economics as its master.



Putting the World on Wheels

That Is the Ambition of America's Automotive Industry, Dazzling the Public With Its 1936 Models Ea in the Hope of Selling Some Four Million Cars at Home and Abroad

By Glenn Frank Jenkins

WITH FANFARE AND RED FIRE

So the New Models Are Introduced Each Year. During the Spectacular Preview Season in Detroit and Vicinity Many Novel Methods Are Adopted to Show Cars (With Their Best Wheels Forward) to Writers, Distributors, and Exporters at a Dizzy Round of Conventions and Banquets.

MOTORCAR EXPOSITIONS to be held during coming weeks in many American cities, starting with the lead-off show in New York's Grand Central Palace, are mere inklings of a romance that is constantly going on behind the scenes. Display of 1936 models, surpassing in power, beauty and luxury all that have gone before, will be a glittering spectacle, attracting thousands upon thousands of visitors.

But this is merely the rising curtain on an activity that reaches to every corner of civilization. It signalizes the advent of another cycle in supplying the world with automobiles. This job calls for superb showmanship. It embraces many arts and sciences. Its ingenuity recognizes no man-made bounds. Values are computed in billions. It affords a living for 12 of every 100 gainfully employed persons in the United States.

Engineers have plunged farther into virgin fields than the imagination of the layman penetrates. Many long steps have been taken toward mechanical perfection. Grand Central Palace will reveal all these when the curtain is officially raised on the 1936 offerings within the next week.

* * *

Enthusiasts who have been expecting an automotive handy man to lift the engine out of its accustomed nest over the front axle and hide it back of the rear seat will have to wait another year at least. Every manufacturer is ready for the rear engine, but who will be the intrepid one to start the innovation? When it does come it likely will be from one who, in a flash of showmanship, plays it as a trump card. So it goes, in things automotive. Incidentally, the motorbus has beaten the passenger car to the rear engine. Two leading truck manufacturers adopted this type of drive during the present season.

If the edge has been taken off the rear power plant job, there is no need for disappointment among those who like to see what is under the hood. A new and unexpected sensation awaits them: a pleasure car powered with a Diesel engine. Heretofore Diesels have been too heavy for anything but big ship[illegible] municipal water stations and pon[illegible]us trucks. Engineers have refined and reduced them down to passenger-car size.

Diesel engines have no ignition systems. Imagine, no spark plugs either! On the up stroke the piston compresses the air in the combustion chamber, this action raising the temperature in the chamber to 1000 degrees. At the completion of the up stroke fuel oil is injected, ignites, and explosion propels the car.

Burning crude oil, the inventor of the engine to be seen for the first time at Grand Central Palace drove recently from coast to coast, a road distance of 3774 miles. His fuel bill was $7.63 for the trip. Mileage was 34.62 per gallon. Gasoline as motor fuel is only 15 to 20 per cent efficient, while crude oil in a Diesel engine is 40 per cent. Of course, there is a catch to this: many states, anticipating the advent of the Diesel, are beginning to pile taxes on crude oil, heretofore tax free. Even at that this engine has the advantage in fuel cost.

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Another sensation is expected from a manufacturer who will use a front drive mechanism. This will run the Diesel close for honors. With front drive the transmission shaft which runs from the engine to the rear axle, under the floor board, is done away with. This also eliminates the awkward hump running fore and aft in the floor of some 1935 cars.

Pistons have been improved by new methods of metallurgical treatment, and in some notable instances stroke has been increased. Larger engine and lower gear ratio make greater power possible. Fuel economies have been effected by more perfect carburetion. Introduction of new alloys has wrought many wonders from bearings and parts that never wear out to springs that give downy riding comfort. Hydraulic brakes, first used 10 years ago, have been slow to assert themselves. This year they are almost universally used. One touches the hydraulic brake lightly with his foot and the car stops—no fooling. The amazing things that have been done with alloys are already being reflected in diminishing repair bills. The 1936 car has many more miles in it than its predecessor.

Simultaneously with the New York show virtually all of the 36,000 motor sales rooms in the United States are supplied with new cars. This is the first time the industry has ever been in actual production on new models before the annual displays. More than 200,000 of the 1936 cars have already been driven away from Detroit by dealers. The driveaway, as it is familiarly known, is always a thrilling sight even to Detroiters. Recently 1700 dealers drove $2,000,000 worth of cars away from one of the big automobile factories, all starting at the same time and filling all highways in every direction, leading to every part of the country.

Manufacturers this year have been able to bring nearer to perfection the labor-spread program to which they committed themselves when peaks and valleys of employment were most pronounced back in the twenties. One manufacturer recently announced that the 10,000 men on its pay roll had been given employment for 11 months without a break. Plants turning out the higher-priced cars normally are more steady in employment than the big factories that produce the smaller cars. Some of the latter, this year, have not paused since last December, except for invoices. The picture has changed. By 1929 the automotive industry had created the greatest labor pool ever known, and many toilers were idle for several months each year. The floating population is gradually disappearing from the Detroit area.

* * *

One of the important factors in bringing this situation about was the fixing of earlier show dates, corresponding to the new policy of introducing models in the late summer or early fall. This has broken the nonbuying spell that previously existed from the first sign of frost until the New York show in January. Buying is beginning to know less and less about seasons, especially since manufacturers have perfected systems of applying paint and lacquer that defy all kinds of weather.

Another contributing factor was the plan adopted this year of tooling for new models simultaneously with production of 1935 cars. Heretofore manufacturers had left the tooling job until the end of the production season. By concentrating this work a sharp demand for toolmakers was created, during the otherwise slack season. Thus, the manufacturers were in a difficult

eels

Models Earlier Than Usual, ad

position if these highly paid artisans decided to strike, which they did two years ago, crippling the industry for several months. This temptation was removed by spreading the toolmaking job over most of the year. Since then there has been a minimum of labor difficulty in the Detroit field.

* * *

Nothing could have been better calculated to ease the social and economic setup than the breaking down of seasonal traditions which have been thumbing their uncertain way for more than 30 years. Production in all factories is well under way on the 1936 program, striking for new records. Manufacturers are aiming at the all-time peak of 1929, when 4,794,898 American motorcar units were assembled. This does not include nearly a million trucks. Delivery of considerably more than 4,000,000 units in 1936 looks like an easy goal. That round figure is being approached in 1935, with two months to go.

American manufacturers supply the world with 76 per cent of all automobiles in use. The total number of motorcars is estimated at 35,000,000, all but 10,000,000 of these being in the United States. The automobile is displacing the camel on the great deserts of the Orient. In the remotest parts of civilization wilderness frontiers are rapidly disappearing. In some European countries export trade has been retarded considerably by high trade barriers against American automobiles. In spite of this, exports have increased 14 per cent this year.

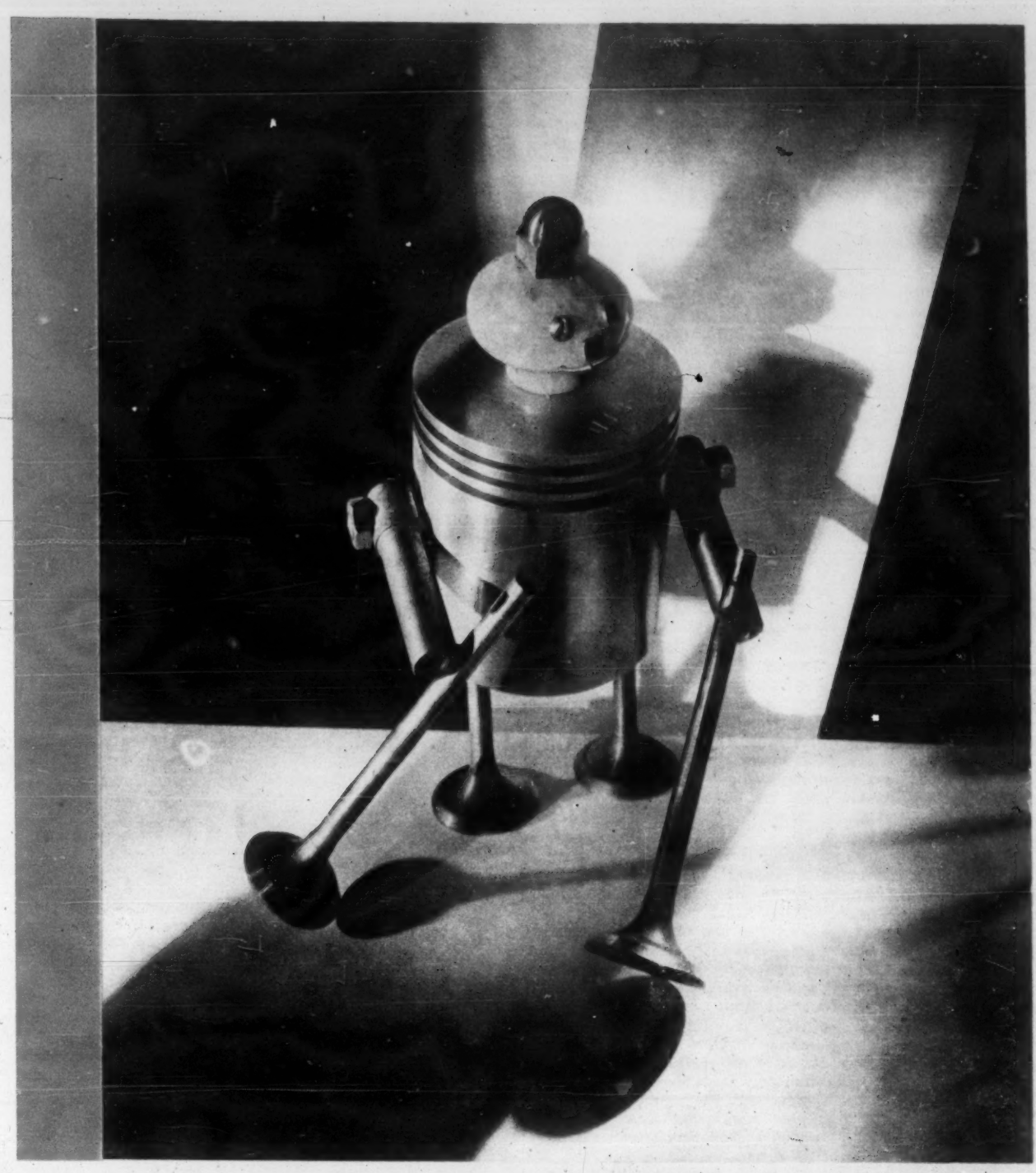
A factor which is playing an important part in exports this year is the early marketing of the new models. For the first time the industry is offering its latest cars at a period that coincides with the buying season in countries south of the equator. The demand for American automobiles has been steadily increasing for a number of years in countries of the southern hemisphere. With the opening of roads in Ethiopia, American cars have found increased favor among Haile Selassie's subjects. Commercial attachés in many parts of the globe report that American styling and engineering are greatly favored.

* * *

American manufacturers are ardent advocates of mutual trade between nations. The industry not only uses materials from all parts of the world, but is strongly committed to the policy of inviting exchange of goods if America is to maintain prosperous relations with the rest of the world. They are satisfied with the progress being made by Secretary Cordell Hull in negotiating trade agreements. Some nations in which American automobiles are practically barred are Italy, which has increased its automotive duties since 1929 by 696 per cent; Czechoslovakia, 486 per cent; France, 222 per cent; Spain, 140 per cent, and Netherlands India, 127 per cent.

The overseas outlet is important to American manufacturers, they declare, because the number of cars shipped abroad often represents the difference between profit and loss. Producers must make a given number of cars of any new model before they begin to show a profit, and exports often lift them out of the red.

Behind this vast commercial situation are many organizations embracing millions of people. More than a million persons are engaged in automotive distributing and sales service. One out of every six dollars in retail and service trades pay rolls comes from the automotive trades. More than 5,000,000 persons are employed directly and indirectly by the industry. And the motorist foots the bill. He pays more than $3,000,000,000 yearly for new models. And he lays out one of every eight tax dollars collected by federal, state and local governments.



From American Federation of Arts Traveling Exhibition

"IRON MAN," BY O. H. LINDSTEAD . . THE "SPIRIT OF MOTORDOM: 1935-1936"
A Photographic Composition with Piston, Valves, and Other Engine Parts.

ON FOR THE PREVIEW

Long Before the Great New York Automobile Show Is Scheduled, Motorcar Dealers Flock to Detroit From Every State and From Many Foreign Countries to Help Map Out Sales Campaigns for the Year.

Among the New Books

Sandhills Patriarch

Old Jules, by Mari Sandoz. Boston: Little Brown. $3.

FRONTIERS ARE noted for the queer characters they develop; but surely none of the world's far places ever brought forth a fiercer exponent of individualism than the hero of Mari Sandoz's chronicle, "Old Jules." After quarreling with his father he left his Swiss home, and emigrated to America, to the Panhandle of western Nebraska. It was, and is, a forbidding country. North of the Niobrara the monotonous "hard lands"; south, the equally dreary sandhills. In 1884 Indians, tamed but uncertain, still roved over it; deer, antelopes, grouse, ducks, geese, quail, abounded. Jules had a remarkable skill with the rifle.

* * *

And courage. Otherwise he was unfitted to be a pioneer. He had a deep-seated aversion to work, a disastrous generosity, a genius for getting rid of possessions, and a disposition which kept him almost constantly embroiled with his neighbors. But he was determined to build a community. By every means at his command he urged settlers to come in; he "located" them on desirable land; helped them fight the cattlemen; established post offices; pre-empted, bought and sold land; experimented with dry farming, grain and fruit, and became famous for his contributions to horticulture. He kept up a voluminous correspondence, much of it with celebrities. One of his favorite weapons against injustice consisted in vitriolic epistles to high federal officials.

He found time to marry four wives. Three of them left him, but the fourth, a marvel of adaptibility, managed to live with him until the end of his strange career in 1928. She took care of his property, made him prosperous, and became the mother of his six children, of whom Mari, his biographer, was the second.

* * *

Between spells of rage and cruelty he was a dreamer, a seer; he alternated prodigality with parsimony; he was filthy and unkempt, foul mouthed, profane; in his later days he had almost unlimited credit, but he never paid a debt until forced to; on one occasion he was within a hair's breadth of committing murder. His eccentricities made him a legend in his own day and his vision, pursued through war, drought, flood, blizzard and fire, until it came true, caused him to be accounted a great man among those who knew him; great but difficult.

Miss Sandoz makes her father a very real, very vital figure, limping about among his cherry and plum trees, ranging the hills after grouse, dispensing a feudal hospitality at his table, leading a mob, or dispersing one with equal capacity. She avers in a Foreword that documentary proof is available for every episode of moment; and her calmly objective rattling of the family skeleton testifies to her sincerity. It is a powerful, distinctively American history of a man, a region and an epoch.

The book won the Atlantic Monthly Non-Fiction Prize for this year.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

The latest title in the Musical Pilgrim series of the Oxford University Press is "Sibelius: The Symphonies," by Cecil Gray. The same author's "Sibelius" was an appraisal of the composer. The present volume is an analysis of the seven symphonies. Sir Arthur Somervell is the general editor of this valuable series.

The Book of the Month Club is recommending for October Geoffrey Gorer's "Africa Dances," published by Alfred A. Knopf. The English edition of this work (Faber & Faber) was reviewed in these columns, May 29.

The Diplomacy of Imperialism

The Diplomacy of Imperialism, 1890-1902, by William L. Langer. New York: Knopf. $7.50.

MR. LANGER'S RECENT VOLUME on "European Alliances and Alignments, 1871-1890," established him before the public as an unusually gifted and unusually interesting diplomatic historian. These new volumes, which under the title of "The Diplomacy of Imperialism" carry the story from 1890 to 1902, will confirm this position and still further widen his audience. There has been among professional historians of recent years a growing feeling that most diplomatic history is the stale and unprofitable raking over of dead dispatches. The great public has never been interested in diplomatic history as such, except when some such issue as that of war guilt stirs up general debate. Mr. Langer's kind of diplomatic history is neither lifeless nor, in the bad sense, controversial. He writes of international relations in the light of geography, economics, psychology and above all in the light of an awareness of how tortuously external influences like these wind themselves into men's minds and translate themselves into men's conduct. That is to say that he does not disdain the history of ideas, though he is never the dupe of windy generalizations.

Indeed, many will find Mr. Langer's discussion of British imperialism in his third chapter one of the most stimulating parts of the book. Imperialism is one of the big, resounding words that almost everybody uses uncritically, one of the words worth trying to bring down to earth. The Neo-Marxians of course claim to understand it perfectly: surplus capital, driven by diminishing returns at home, seeks more profitable investments abroad; great capitalist countries are thus driven to the conquest of the lands of undeveloped peoples; eventually these peoples will also develop capitalistically; then there will be no place for profitable investment, and the world revolution will ensue. Imperialism is thus the beginning of the end of capitalism.

In this book, and in an article in the last number of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Langer shows very effectively the inadequacy of this simple Neo-Marxian explanation. His own explanation by no means neglects economic elements, by no means denies that trade and flag had been pretty well entangled all over the globe. But he does attempt to analyze the sentiments of different groups of men moved by imperialism, and finds place therein for racial and personal pride, love of adventure (even if only adventure procured through the reading of Kipling), the fighting spirit, the desire to keep up with one's neighbors. The Abyssinian adventures of the Italians in the nineties, for instance, Mr. Langer maintains held no prospect of economic gain for Italy. Italy simply had to have an empire because all the other powers had one.

* * *

A brief consideration of Mr. Langer's method of composing, though the subject may seem to interest only those engaged in writing history, really can throw a good deal of light on the value of this book for the general reader. Mr. Langer clearly has a strong feeling for history as the reconstitution of a living past. Analysis, he feels, and especially analysis of a long period by separate topics, falsifies history, breaks up what was an even flow, constructs imaginary dams where there never were such obstructions. What went on in any place at any given moment was of course immensely complicated. The historian can never restore this complexity, but he ought to come as near to it as he can within the limits of common sense.

The writing of history is like the weaving of an extremely elaborate design, with thousands of threads. The pattern is fortunately there, though incompletely known to the weaver: what really happened. Now Mr. Langer manipulates his threads with great skill and inexhaustible patience. The result is a narrative, apparently arranged on simple chronological lines, but really very subtly fitted together. The reading of so dense a narrative is not easy. Mr. Langer demands active cooperation from his reader. But to those willing to meet him halfway he affords an opportunity to get to the heart of some of the important historical problems of our time.

* * *

For the twelve years with which he deals, Mr. Langer touches every problem of importance in European diplomatic history. Of especial interest now is his detached and sensible analysis of the historical background of Italy's present Ethiopian venture (Chapter IX). But other topics, if less immediate, are even more interesting: the Bagdad railway project (Chapter XIX); the Boxer Rising (Chapter XXI); the Armenian question (Chapter V); the Near Eastern question (Chapters X and XI).

CRANE BRINTON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Hymn to the Sun

Golden Apples, by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

THE THOUSANDS who enjoyed Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings's "South Moon Under" will welcome her new novel, "Golden Apples," another rich and glowing picture of Florida life. Mrs. Rawlings has grown to love her adopted State, with its wild, sprawling acres, its orange groves bordering lush, jungle-like hammocks, its lusty, honest natives, its tropical spell. She has woven these into another novel of beauty and power, testifying to her faith in man, her love of the good earth and her philosophy of courage.

* * *

The story is simple, but the worn theme finds charm in Mrs. Rawlings's rendering of it. Luke Brindley and his sister, Allie, driven by poverty from their farm, took refuge in a deserted hammock. Squatters, always fearful that the owner might return, nevertheless they tried to make a home out of the dilapidated house, and even succeeded in farming some of the wild ground of the surrounding hammock. Both were uneducated Crackers, unprepossessing to strange eyes, but they had an essential integrity, a certain native gentility, which stamped them as inherently good. They were clean, honest, hard-working, with a great capacity for love and compassion. Interrupting the peace they had found came the Englishman, Richard Tordell, who had been unjustly exiled in disgrace to his uncle's "estate" in Florida, which proved to be the lonesome hammock where Luke and Allie had found haven.

The story shows the gradual regeneration of Tordell, after a baptism of fire. The action revolves around Allie's love for Richard, Luke's fierce protectiveness of Allie and of the hammock, and Richard's struggle to regain a desire to live. The simplicity of the plot, the sincerity of its treatment and the beauty of Mrs. Rawlings's prose make the story superb. Tordell, who had allowed the Brindleys to remain with him, finally consented to Luke's pleas for reclaiming the hammock and starting orange groves on its acres. Luke's love of the golden apples he saw growing on Camilla Van Dyne's estate made him eager to produce some of his own and, under Camilla's tutelage, the work began.

* * *

Camilla, in another world socially, was nevertheless of the same breed as Luke, loving the soil, the hot sun and the citrus groves; she was brave, too, and, like him, tireless. Tordell, watching them, came to understand the spell the land had for them, and found himself imbued with the strength and courage which vitalized them. In spite of tragedy—the human tragedies concerning Allie and Claude Albury, as well as the devastation and blight wrought by nature—courage enabled the other three to go on and find peace. Tordell found, even though it seemed to him at times that to love deeply someone or something brings only sorrow, that nevertheless there is compensation. For Tordell, that compensation was the courage to continue, and the reward was peace.

M. W. S.

Macmillan has just issued in America Walter de la Mare's study of childhood, "Early One Morning." The English edition (Faber) was reviewed in these columns on July 10.

Macmillan is the English publisher of Hugh Walpole's latest novel, "The Inquisitor," the American edition of which (Doubleday Doran) was reviewed in the Monitor on Aug. 28.

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Reason and Bertrand Russell

In Praise of Idleness, by Bertrand Russell. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 7s. 6d. New York: Norton. $2.50.

IN THE PREFACE to this collection of essays Mr. Bertrand Russell writes:

The general thesis which binds the essays together is that the world is suffering from intolerance and bigotry, and from the belief that vigorous action is admirable even when misguided, whereas what is needed in our very complex modern society is calm consideration, with readiness to call dogmas in question and freedom of mind to do justice to the most diverse points of view.

He applies this thesis to a destructive historical analysis of the gospel of work, to Communism, Fascism and Socialism, architecture and women, and to an examination of the characteristics of Western civilization. Mr. Russell has a sharp, acid and sardonic mind. It has all the satiric querulousness and lucid intellectuality which we associate with the older generation of reformers, is intensely individual and essentially intolerant. A man who loves freedom before anything else is not likely to be otherwise; but Mr. Russell is no anarchist. His freedom, like everything else, must be ruled by reason; and a free life ruled by reason is the aim of the humane man.

* * *

Intolerance and the preaching of violence have received such an impetus since the war that the natural intolerance of the last generation's reformers becomes sweetness and light in comparison.

Mr. Russell's examination of the scientific achievements of Western civilization, and of the unparalleled waves of persecution and intolerance which have also characterized it, is in his coolist and most brilliant manner. More immediately to our concerns is the account of the philosophical and political antecedents of Fascism in the German philosopher Fichte, whose stress on the individual will and intuitional "positing" has led to irrationalism and exaltation of physical force, the doctrine of supermen and favored races. Fascism is the outlet of the disappointed, those who have been unable to adjust themselves to social change, the spiritually sick. It is an appeal to magic. Mr. Russell, like all those trained to submit everything to the test of reason, is appalled by the new religion of patriotism.

* * *

There is one point Mr. Russell does not make and it is an important one: that since Fascism and its religion of race and patriotism lead to war—the case of Mussolini has now put this beyond all doubt—there is growing up an equally strong religion of pacifism. Pacifism on its present scale has never existed before, since primitive man became warlike. Fascism has forced us to see that peace is not an inspiration, but an immediate necessity, something fundamental without which we may have nothing left to be rational about. An absolute refusal to fight is the first characteristic of a civilized and religious man.

The essay called "In Praise of Idleness" is full of Mr. Russell's paradoxes. He is a writer who finds argument in every hedge. His analysis shows that the gospel of work is nowadays uneconomic. We must introduce something like a four-hour day and begin education for leisure. The war theme is inevitably linked to the economic one. I am not sure that the leisured classes produced reformers and thinkers because of their leisure; was it not because the leisured class were educated to govern? But whereas the gospel of work once meant security, now it means economic insecurity. Modern populations, bored by work eight hours a day, overworked and apprehensive of the future, welcome the emotional relief of war, because the freedom to enjoy oneself and above all to find a good way of life would provide for emotions which war has pretended to satisfy. Mr. Russell does not state the whole case, but the essay is a good frontal attack. The quality of his attack is always provocative and good.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Harold Nicolson, Author of "Dwight Morrow" (Harcourt Brace), Which Was Reviewed in the Monitor October 2

Collected Verse

Grass on the Downs, by Florence Irene Gubbins. London: Favil Press. 3s. 6d. net.

ADMIRERS of the verse of Miss Florence Irene Gubbins will welcome her collected poems. "Grass on the Downs" contains many which have appeared on the Home Forum Page of The Christian Science Monitor. One of the most charming of the secular poems is "Early March," which has well recaptured the spell of spring. Of the religious poems, "The sheep that was found" and "Out of the Depths" will be recalled by many readers as beautiful expressions which strike a deeper note. Miss Gubbins has a poetic thought, and she betrays a sincere love of nature in her charming verse. We may walk with her on the English downs and press the grass which boasts:

I have a tryst with every wind
that blows
And I have heard the stories of
the rain
Gathered from the farthest seas:
on me she falls
Loosening her treasuries of
scented lands
To scatter foreign sweetness on
each blade.
The tiny breeze that stirs at still
noontide
Of August, tells me breathlessly
soft rhymes
Of all the gentle happenings of
the day;
The song of waves that pull
against the shore,
Of seaweed-covered rocks where
sea-gulls cry.

The note of divine solicitude for the wandering children of earth is touched on in the little poem, "Divine Patience":

Love ever waits within the sanctuary
While we yet linger in the outer court,
Counting the cost and doubting of the good.
Though we still linger, crying in the night,
Love has not tired of Her infinitude,
Nor closed the gates of everlasting pearl.

These are lines which linger in the memory and bring a sense of assurance and peace to the troubled heart. Those who have learned to appreciate Miss Gubbins's work in the past will not be disappointed in this volume.

Farm Boy to Courtier

Count Rumford of Massachusetts, by James A. Thompson. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Count Rumford, ought to have a novel written about him. In his life there was romance and glamour, intrigue and misunderstanding, courts and camps, domestic conflicts, desperate contests on the battlefields of scientific research, and a spectacular advancement with no initial capital except personal good looks and great energy.

As far as we know, such a novel has not been written, but several biographies, long or short, are in existence about this extraordinary and enigmatic man. There was Dr. George Ellis's lengthy extenuation, published more than 60 years ago, and, in recent times and briefer form, Allen French's revealing study of Thompson's activities as a British spy in "General Gage's Informers," Lewis Einstein's account of his military career in "Divided Loyalties," and Richard W. Hale's sketch of Thompson's "Romantic Career in Statesmanship and Science," published in The Technology Review.

* * *

There is now a new biography called "Count Rumford of Massachusetts," written by a relative, James Alden Thompson, great-grandson of Benjamin Thompson's second cousin. This biographer starts out by saying that he cannot like his distant relative. Though he respects the ability of the man, he has no admiration for his character, but admits that "always, from his bitter youth until his bitter death in France, he (Count Rumford) possessed in a marked degree that indescribable quality which for want of a better word we know as color."

From Mr. Thompson's sparkling pages we learn that Benjamin Thompson, born in 1753 in a farmer's family in Woburn, Massachusetts, was able in his early forties to sign his writings thus:

Benjamin, Count of Rumford, Knight of the Orders of the White Eagle and St. Stanislaus, Chamberlain, Privy Councillor of State, and Lieutenant-General in the Service of His Most Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, Reigning Duke of Bavaria, Colonel of His Regiment of Artillery, and Commander-in-Chief of the General Staff of the Army; F. R. S. Acad. R. Hiber. Berol. Elec. Boicoe. Palat. et Amer. Soc.

He was also Sir Benjamin Thompson, with a coat of arms conferred upon him by His Majesty George III of England, for Benjamin's warm support of the British Government in his native America during the Revolutionary War. That is to say, for information furnished to General Gage and Lord George Germain and for services as an officer in a Tory regiment.

* * *

His biographer attributes his rapid advancement to his unusually fine presence and dramatic dress and to his ability as a courtier. These attributes undoubtedly secured him an opening, but he had also vision, promptitude, industry, abstemiousness and a fairly thick skin.

His native town of Woburn has his statue in front of its public library, Munich has it on the Maximilianstrasse; London has the Royal Institution which he founded, Harvard has a Rumford professorship for which he left money in his will, Rumford Hall at the Chemists' Club in New York is dedicated to him. When Elector Charles Theodore made him a count, Thompson chose the name of Rumford in honor of the town of Rumford, New Hampshire, now Concord, where he married his first rich wife and got his first promotion.

This account of his life is excellent reading, lively, audacious and satirical. It is unsympathetic and goes far afield sometimes for a gibe, but it is the fullest picture of Count Rumford and his background yet written.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

More Gold in Trees . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Permit me to refer to the article and letter entitled "Gold in Trees," published in the Magazine Section for Feb. 13 and June 12, 1935. "The whole question of these pine plantations has been very carefully investigated and their economic future is to say the least extremely doubtful. In most cases they will be a complete failure," states industrial chemist I. H. Boas (Chief of the Forests Products Division, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Melbourne) in commenting on the establishment of commercial softwood plantations in Australasia. (There are in Australasia nearly 900,000 acres of established exotic softwood plantations.)

In the realm of chemical engineering as applied to the utilization of wood, all practicing forest engineers in Australia bow to Mr. Boas' undoubted ability and achievement, but his gratuitous assertion and dogmatic definition on the subject of softwood forest economics leave us cold. On the contrary, systematic and profitable plantation pine culture "down under" is a matter of factual record to speak only of the states of South Australia and Victoria, and the Dominion of New Zealand. It is hard to believe that anybody except Mr. Boas is unaware of the vast planting programs and results of the many States, a host of local governments and corporate bodies, and hundreds of private planters during the last 40 years.

Within 25 years a tempered forecast indicates that the man-made forests should be able to supply practically all of the coniferous softwood needs of Australasia and still leave a large balance of wood substance as raw material for the manufacture of cellulose products. If the pontifical-like pronouncements of Mr. Boas are right I should like to ask him why his own colleagues in the Commonwealth Service hold opposite views. The Commonwealth Forestry Bureau, which is directed by the Inspector General of Forests, Mr. C. E. Lane Poole, I. C. E. F., Nancy, in an official statement (Bulletin No. 15) urges the establishment of an additional 1,500,000 acres of coniferous forest in Australia alone. These plantations are to be stocked with American and European pine trees from which are to be harvested in perpetuity annual crops of wood sufficient for all the timber needs of the Commonwealth. In the articles of their faith it is found that the colossal expenditure involved (estimated by competent authority at not less than £40,000,000) is justified by affirming that "quicker and heavier yields per acre of more useful timbers than hardwood will be produced."

Surely Mr. Boas will not say of these official proposals that "in most cases they will be a complete failure."

L. MACINTOSH ELLIS, B.Sc.For.,
Senior Member, Society American Foresters, Canadian Society of Forest Engineers; former Director of Forestry to the Government of New Zealand.
Sydney, Australia.

* * *

English Sole and Souls . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have just read with considerable astonishment Harold Nicolson's article on "The Englishman." [Weekly Magazine Section, Sept. 11.]

I have been in England but once, in 1925. In my contact with Englishmen and women on steamers, in hotels, on buses, trains and in the only home I visited I found them quite as genial and approachable—sometimes I thought more so—than Americans anywhere. In fact, I was peeved at the way some Americans over there acted.

"Have you made the acquaintance of the English sole?" a Liverpool man asked me as we went to luncheon as I was about to sail for home. "That depends on how you spell it—if s-o-u-l, I have and I like it. If s-o-l-e, I have not," I replied. "Well, we'll have one for lunch," and we did, and I voted it the king of all fishes.

Only once did I encounter an English "crab," and that was on the Continent. And I think the English, on the whole, surpass all other people in the broadness, the internationalness, of their views. It is our own people, rather, who are "insular" in their views.

STEPHEN BELL
Clifton, N. J.

* * *

East and West . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In his excellent article in the Magazine Section of August 21st, Mr. Lewis Rex. Miller quotes Kipling's famous words about East and West, commenting on the fact that the first line is frequently quoted without reference to its context in the second line. A much more remarkable thing is that very few people seem to realize that Kipling did not stop even at the second line. The two following lines are almost invariably ignored. These read:—

"But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth."

It is these last two lines which seem to sum up the writer's message, and they certainly epitomize the teaching of our Master and the disciples, as the first lines do not.

H. C. RICKWOOD
Haywards Heath, Sussex, Eng.

* * *

A Superb Woman . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In Janet Mabie's interesting article about Rockwell Kent (Magazine Section for Oct. 2) a reference was made to Mr. Kent's mother. Miss Mabie writes, "His mother was a superb woman, etc."

May I correct the inference that she has passed on? I called at her home in Tarrytown the other day and found her as interested as ever in the activities of the day and particularly interested in receiving that Monitor which I have sent to her. She is still a superb woman.

The little words "was" and "is" are filled with so much meaning that we need to watch their use. I send this correction in the friendliest way for the benefit of all who have read that article.

HATTIE B. HOOK
New Haven, Connecticut.

STRONGHOLD

The Regla San Miguel, in Hidalgo, Is Off the Beaten Tourist Track in Mexico, but Is on the Old Colonial Road to Vera Cruz. It Was the Fortified Stronghold of the Conde del Regla in the Days When That Nobleman Was Taking Millions in Silver From the Mines About Pachuca, and Sending Battleships as Gifts to the King of Spain.

Contributors . .

AIR COMMODORE PEREGRINE FORBES MORANT FELLOWES, D. S. O., formerly of the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy, was Director of Airship Development in the British Air Ministry from 1924 to 1929, and subsequently was Director of Personal Services and Commander of No. 23 Group at Grantham. In 1933, after retirement from the service, he led the Mount Everest Air Expedition, which was the first to cross the world's highest mountain by plane. His book, "First Over Everest," tells of the adventure.

JANET MABIE needs no introduction to readers of the Weekly Magazine Section. Among many articles which she has written for its pages have been several about radio and motion pictures. On June 19, in "Reeling Up the Newsreels," she told how the usual newsreels are prepared. This week she tells about an unusual newsreel.

MALLORY BROWNE is the Monitor's Paris correspondent. He has written several previous articles for the Weekly Magazine Section, the last of which was about Louis Lumiere, "Artisan in Light," which appeared Aug. 7.

HERBERT B. ELLISTON is Financial Editor of the Monitor, with headquarters in Boston. Occasionally he breaks away from his own pages to write for the Weekly Magazine Section, as he did most recently on May 8, when he asserted and defended the view that "The United States Is No Island."

MARJORIE SHULER is a member of the Monitor's New York staff who delights to call herself a "gadabout reporter," because she covers meetings, conventions and news or feature stories in all parts of the United States and as far away as South America.

MARY BURT MESSER last appeared in these pages when she wrote three articles for the Weekly Magazine Section, in which she viewed public finance from a somewhat unconventional angle. They were published last June 12, 19 and 26.

GLENN FRANK JENKINS is a magazine writer residing in Detroit. He makes a specialty of automotive subjects, and described prospects for the 1935 models in an article, "Luxury on Wheels," in the Weekly Magazine Section for Dec. 26, 1934. The earlier appearance of the 1936 models enables him to describe them two months sooner than a year ago.

C. A. CROSSER, who writes about "Curious Taxes," is Secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Des Moines, Iowa.

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LES HALLES, THE MARKET PLACE FOR PARIS, IN THE EARLY MORNING

Eggs After Midnight

SOMEWHERE UP THE STREET a clock strikes twice. Two in the morning. In the night-blooming market section of Paris half a dozen late workers, prior to returning home, make for a dawn-time rendezvous in one of the little old restaurant-cafés wedged between other ancient buildings. The air is damp and fragrant with scents of vegetables and flowers, all fresh from the fields.

Through forming aisles of produce the wayfarers pick a careful way. Trucks, horses, and men commingle in a murmurous cacophony. What have been streets clamorous with traffic in daylight hours, now hold the outpourings of a nation's cornucopia. Here, at the turn, the Rue Berger is made beautiful by carrots, stacked to show bands of burnt-orange alternating with bands of deep green tops.

Tall street lamps show wide-mouthed baskets, near by, almost overflowing with tawny mushrooms. Brown bags bulge, and some are open to reveal a satisfying abundance of big, firm potatoes. Again, head-high walls are formed of crates or hampers containing melons, grapes or some other table delicacy that tomorrow may be set before a prince—or a workingman—for into this mart soon will come the purveyors to a city's appetite.

Under a brilliant summer moon, or in an ocher autumn drizzle, the invaders turn left over rough cobbles in the Rue de Viarmes, which circles and holds the Bourse de Commerce. Through a litter of straw they go, and then left again into the Rue Vauvilliers, as narrow and ill-lighted as an alleyway. It is flanked on one side by a tottering row of shop fronts, and on the other by the Halles Centrales, crouched in the darkness like dirigible hangars and enclosing an area of ten-blocks.

* * *

In these Halles are assembled a profusion of meats, vegetables, fruits, and delicacies, and there is an overflow into the streets about. From the massive church of St. Eustache, beside which one is waist-deep in cabbages, white velvet and green, and south as far as the Rue de Rivoli one may go, and as far east as the Place du Chatelet, perfumed by a million flowers on sale in the night.

These visitors rarely make the *grand tour*. Usually they go directly to the Rue Vauvilliers and turn into what they call the "hole-in-the wall." Its real name they seldom use; to them it is merely the "hole-in-the-wall." Perhaps ten feet wide, it is packed and noisy at this early morning hour. The occupants come from among the market population—rosy-faced farmers, boys and men, commonly attired in blue denim and caps; country women muffled in shawls or heavy jackets, or with arms bare during warmer months; busy inspectors, shrewd buyers, or human behemoths able to shoulder halves of beef or barrels of cheeses.

In the Hole-in-the-Wall the invaders usually are the only white-collar customers. The meat sheds stand directly opposite, and those giants who labor there make this a sort of eating club. Covered from neck to knees by rough white aprons, usually rubious from their sanguinary tasks, they bring in large steaks, freshly cut, which they carry to some room overhead to cook and consume. The mere sight of one of these huge men on the tiny staircase might alarm a timid person, and to hear the roars of their hearty fellowship above-stairs could put him to flight.

The alien visitors meet at the back of this place. Its aesthetic appeal is small, to be sure, but it has other charms. The *patron*, a well-made man of ruddy complexion and flashing black eyes, is an attraction of a sort, chiefly for his impassioned and impromptu oratory. Also, he is friendly; he always finds space for them in the little back room. It is dimly lighted there and furnished with stone-topped tables, a few chairs, and a panel of badly flaked mirror stretched above a leather-covered bench which occupies the length of two walls and more.

* * *

But what has bound the aliens most firmly to the Hole-in-the-Wall is that the *patron* lets them prepare parts of their own meals in a little kitchen adjoining the back room. This they consider a high privilege. . . . It started with scrambled eggs. The *patron* aimed to please, but he could not scramble an egg to please a Texas member of the group. So the Texan showed him. The result was a brilliant culinary success—even the *patron* admitted that. Ever after, he provided the raw materials, but left the customers to cook them.

So it was eggs and talk, talk and eggs that gave the Hole-in-the-Wall much of its charm. To this rendezvous these aliens came on many a night after work to discuss the day's experiences and the news of the world. Here they gained a sense of fellowship with France's farmers and market workers. Here they lingered, frequently, until daylight replaced dark—and here their memories sometimes seem to linger still. R. W. D.

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Curious Taxes

IN THESE DAYS WHEN THE PUBLIC is apprehensively speculating about new or additional taxes to be imposed on them, it is interesting to recount some of the curious taxes which past governments and rulers have levied on their people.

One of the queerest taxes ever imposed was that on beards levied by Peter the Great of Russia in 1720. This astute tsar revealed an acute and ironic conception of a tax with a certainty of collection. He well knew how far his subjects would go to preserve their beloved beards. He called it a luxury tax. Beard owners were given tokens to prove they had paid. In case the taxgatherer came by, armed with a pair of shears, woe to the owner of a beard who failed to possess a receipt token. Tsar Peter II freed peasants from this tax and Catherine II entirely abolished it.

* * *

One of those infamous feudal taxes in France before the Revolution was the tax for the *silence des grenouilles*, or silence of the frogs, which was levied in some parts of Brittany. This tax was paid in lieu of service in beating the marshes to keep the frogs quiet when the wife of the Marquis was in residence at the chateau.

The English Long Parliament, which sat just before the dethronement of Charles I, devised a tax equal in value to one meal per week, which is said to have raised £6,000,000 in six years.

The chimney tax appeared in England about the time of the Conquest. It was a small tax on each chimney of a dwelling. It was changed to a hearth tax in the time of Charles II. This met with popular opposition, not so much because of the tax itself, but because assessing it made necessary a visit inside one's dwelling by the assessor, which was an invasion of the privacy of an Englishman's home. To avoid this difficulty, a tax on windows, which could be assessed or counted from the outside, was imposed in the reign of William III. Houses with less than eight windows were exempted.

The Druid priests required the heads of families to report at their temples on the last night in October, to pay their taxes. Following payment, the Celt householder was given a bit of the sacred fire.

* * *

Not only have taxes been held responsible for overturning empires, but in these particular cases they have changed fashions. The English Parliament in 1762 enacted a duty on a certain type of imported hat for women, which was then the fashion, as security for a loan of £1,500,000. The women thereupon stopped buying this particular type of headwear. Another tax, also in England, levied in 1797 on hair powder, is said to have resulted in the lapsing of the custom of powdering hair by men and women.

With governments as they always have been, in need of money, and with taxpayers always compelled to pay their taxes, it is not strange that many of the familiar taxes of today have their origin in antiquity. The poll or capitation tax, of so much per person, was imposed in Gaul. A seemingly stiff tax of 25 gold pieces was levied yearly against every freeman, who composed the smaller but wealthier portion of the population.

The English poll tax is supposed to have caused the Wat Tyler Rebellion, which almost cost King Richard II his throne. In the reign of William and Mary, a peasant or laborer paid a 1s. poll tax yearly, a tradesman 10s. and a gentleman £1. Roman Catholics were forced to pay double these rates.

A tax on salt was common in past centuries. The Romans had a salt tax, or *vectigalis salis*. This tax became infamous in medieval France as the *gabelle*. Each province levied different tax rates on salt. Consequently there was widespread smuggling into those districts with the high rates. Before the French Revolution, it is said that there were 3000 arrests a year for salt smuggling. In eighteenth-century England the tax on salt was said to have been over 20 times higher than the 8d. a bushel production cost of this commodity.

* * *

Our modern sales tax has a long ancestry. A sales tax of 1 per cent was levied on all transactions in the public market in Rome. This was borrowed from Athens. From the fourteenth century to recent times, Spain imposed the ruinous *alcavala*, a 10 to 14 per cent sales tax. Catalonia and Aragon purchased their freedom from this tax by the substitution of a land tax, which some historians assert accounted for the comparative prosperity of these two provinces. If anything further were needed to paralyze Spanish trade and industry, it was the *bolla*, or a 15 per cent tax on manufactured products.

Mexico borrowed the sales tax from the mother country, with the result that every state and even cities levied many forms of this type of tax. An American residing in Mexico City some years ago wrote that, before he was able to set up in his house a stove costing $31, he had paid a total of $130, because of the many sales taxes. It was said that a loaf of bread in its evolution from grains of wheat was taxed 22 times.

In the last year or two, many American states have levied a 2 or 3 per cent retail sales tax, primarily to pay the tremendous relief costs.

Augustus, first Roman emperor, levied an inheritance tax of 5 per cent to pay for his soldiers' pensions. Another form of this tax was the "relief," or amount paid to the king to permit the handing over of an inheritance to the heirs. Most nations and states now levy this tax.

* * *

A land tax in Gaul took one third of the annual value of the produce, which is no greater than the rate of tax paid by American farmers in many communities during low farm prices in recent years. King Henry I of England levied a tax of 3s. on a hide, or small tract of land to pay the expenses of his daughter's wedding. Another early land tax was the Saladin tax imposed by King Richard the Lion Hearted, to finance his share of the Crusade against his gallant Saracen opponent, after whom the tax was named.

The land tax is the backbone of the American state and local tax structure. The rates are imposed against the supposed capital value of the land, whereas in England, France and other European countries this tax is levied against the real or theoretical income of the land and improvements.

Highway taxes have an interesting history. Rome required six days a year labor on the highways by the surrounding farmers to work out their road tax. One of the most oppressive taxes of French feudalism was the *corvee*, or forced labor on the roads. A farmer could be dragged away from his spring planting to work out his highway tax. Usually 12 to 15 days a year labor was required. The Suez Canal was built by the *corvee*. This practice of highway work in lieu of tax payments is still to be found in many American states, although the practice is dying out.

C. A. CROSSER

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LUNCHEON FOR TWO GAY BIRDS

William LaVarre Is Acting as the Waiter for Messrs. Macaw and Pelican, the Scene Being Made Somewhere in Brazil During the LaVarre Brazil-Guiana Expedition.

Ghost Rains

EVEN THOUGH the bright, warm sunshine of lazy Indian summer still prevails in Augusta, Georgia, the annual phenomenon of "ghost rains" makes certain sections of the town seem weird.

Against the brilliant midday, showers of fine rain may be observed steadily pouring from the thick leafage of certain trees, which have gained for themselves the name of "weeping trees" or "rain trees."

These are the sugarberry trees which, with their sweet, brown berries, are a delight to small boys in the winter, and to the robins migrating northward in February. In the autumn the leaves of the sugarberry trees are filled with a sticky, sweet secretion upon which hordes of minute mealy bugs (genus Dactylopius) feed. These mealy bugs, like a ravening army, gobble the sweet secretion from the sugarberry leaves, and, in turn, themselves secrete honeydew.

Since the appetites of the mealy bugs seem to have no limit, their minute bodies reach the satiation point and the honeydew begins to exude from them and falls to the ground in tiny drops. As there is apparently no limit to the number of mealy bugs and no limit to their appetites, a steady shower of "ghost rain" falls to the ground during the autumn season beneath the sugarberry trees.

Those who are not acquainted with this phenomenon marvel at the sight of the shower with its raindrops glistening in the sunshine, with not a cloud in the blue sky.

The honeydew exuded by the mealy bugs is said to be sweeter than saccharine, and that which falls is supposed to be carried away by the ants, who also transport and attend the tiny mealy bugs.

E. B. L.

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To prevent hip-bulge, there must be no "give" across the back of a corset. Yet Winter fashions demand a supple, flexible, *natural* figure! Le Gant achieves the impossible—answers both demands! For its back panel (a very special patented Le Gant feature) controls like cloth, with no sideways stretch—*yet the whole garment stretches up and down* like live elastic.

The Le Gant silhouette is flowing, flexible. Under its suave control, you'll be visibly slimmer from every angle—and you'll forget you ever worried about hip-bulge, thanks to TwoWay-OneWay LeGant.

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*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. The Warner Brothers Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

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COMPANION TO THE NEWSREEL

When the Radio Feature, "The March of Time," Goes on the Still Night Air, All Sorts of Things May Happen. Into the Studio for What Is Ostensibly a News Broadcast Has Come the Chorus for the Gertrude Stein-Virgil Thompson Modern Opera, "Four Saints in Three Acts," as Shown Above. The Chorus Sang, With Many Sound Effects.

. . Pictorial Journalism

(Continued from Page 3)

But that would be not to know Luce and Larsen and Martin.

Let them go on themselves with the story from there.

Larsen is a round-faced, slick-haired young man, with an executive look, the spring of a sprinter in his gait, and a quiet voice. Martin is long and slender, and has a certain suggestion of creative temperament in his speech. There are concentration lines graven deep among the angular planes of his face, and he talks rapidly and with a sweeping kind of command of facts and events.

* * *

These two, with Louis de Rochemont, who is producer of the "Magic Carpet" series of travel pictures and "Adventures of a Newsreel Camera Man," associate producer with Laurence Stallings of the startling picture, "The First World War," and a pioneer in modern photographic news reporting, make up the initiating force, with a few assistants to read many of the papers printed everywhere in the world, to hunt out items that will make a basis for future sequences for "March of Time."

They started with the basic idea that moving picture audiences, given a chance, would like a change and see, not the bare bones "This happened here" kind of thing, but motion picture stories of *why* and *how* things of importance in the world happen, *especially* the climaxes of them. In other words, that people are sufficiently interested in history in the making to like to sit in ringside seats if it is possible.

It is not always possible, as everyone knows, to be present at all the events one would like to see occur. Well, as with emeralds, the real thing can sometimes be astonishingly well reconstructed; so well, in fact, that you can hardly tell the reconstruction from the original.

That knowledge gave them room in which to move around.

They decided that each reel would have four or five topics. A new release of two reels would be issued once a month.

The stories in some sequences would take the audience on trips to remote regions; others would tell in a new kind of photography, and in an emotionally graphic new form, of events which might have happened—around the corner. Still others would cover decades, even centuries; and yet others contain the story of a split second in scientific invention.

An ambitious undertaking, you will say, looking down your nose. Yes, but the "March of Time" boys are ambitious boys. They do not care for people who use words like "don't," and "can't." They like people who say "Sure, let's have a try."

Well, they made four experimental reels, and they slid them in theaters selected, seemingly, at random, for what would most accurately be known as "sneak" showings. That is, no advance advertising. No building up of anticipatory interest. Just cold turkey.

* * *

Take the remark of a farmer of the old school, who chanced on one of those sneak openings.

He wrote them a letter, in a crabbed, painstaking hand, on a sheet of ruled paper. And he said, "I wanted mighty bad to go to bed and get some sleep; the movie house is 20 miles away. But my womenfolk are always pestering they don't get no amusement. So I cranked up my old tea kettle—perhaps you heard crops ain't what they ought to be—and we drove the 20 miles. I thought I'd nigh went to sleep. But, say, what I'm writing to you for is that, just when I was dead beat out and falling asleep, I got a poke in my ribs like to have put me off onto the floor; and my wife says, 'Look at this, quick'; and I looked, and it was this thing called 'March of Time.' And say, let me tell you, if I never get any sleep, I'll drive 20, don't make any difference if it's 100 miles, to see another. There's lots of things going on in the world. We don't always get just the hang of them out on the farm. But this picture made me seem like I was there. Laughs, too. Well, good luck to you, I say."

Well, that and a few other letters of the kind, together with the interest and the spontaneous applause at the so-called sneak showings satisfied the associates that they were on the right track.

And what does it boil down to? Let John Martin tell you that.

"The best thing to call it, meaning accurate, I suppose, is a new kind of pictorial journalism. Perhaps you can explain it by listing the things it isn't. It isn't a newspaper; a newsreel, a picture paper, a magazine, or a motion picture play made up entirely of actors and studio scenery. Yet it is a combination of all of them. We want to tell a coherent story which, for one reason or another, is important in the world; the start of the story, its development, the forces that contributed to it, the implications of its influence. Make it informative and educational, make it legitimately amusing, thrilling, pathetic, what you will, but in the end, if it is right, it must be definitely entertaining, as well as instructive.

"The old day of mere flashes of news events, we feel, is passing. Very few events of news importance today actually *begin* at the spot at which they take place. Their origins go way back to something often very remote, and those origins, always interesting in themselves, but either unknown to the rank and file of people, or forgotten, are really necessary to the full appreciation of the significance of the current event."

* * *

Now that you look at it, it is a curious thing that it was not thought of sooner, it is all so logical. But then, though time marches on, you do have to give it time to march.

Where is the "March of Time" going to march now?

Well, though the entire news gathering and photographic forces of Time and Fortune magazines are obviously at the beck and call of Larsen, Martin, and de Rochemont, no organization can be numerically strong enough to be everywhere, all the time.

What to do?

The Larsen, Martin, and de Rochemont brains took another whirl.

Why not the average man?

Thousands of people have alert minds, are quick-thinking and like to take pictures into the bargain. When John Martin was in Princeton, he had to try out for the college paper. When he was hired as Time's first writer, he was hired because his incisive pen could turn out a curt phrasing of a special vocabulary. Some people don't like that curt phrasing; they think it is mannered and has an annoying rhythm. That is neither here nor there; it makes people pay attention, which was its purpose, and nothing can do better than fulfill its purpose.

So it was the idea of the trio that they would, in effect, turn the whole interested public into a great company of aspiring photographers for "March of Time." Not let the regular staff go, of course. But invite anyone owning a motion picture camera to become a contributor. He knew it is axiomatic that some of a newspaper's readers will make its best reporters, if given a chance. So, too, members of motion picture audiences might develop into crackerjack photographic reporters. How many times does an incident occur in someone's own backyard which is, in one way or another, news of importance? Maybe not of the Treaty of Versailles order, yet perhaps with an even greater degree of universality of appeal than the treaty, at that.

So there you have it. The story of a great lot of fun, had by a handful of alert, resourceful, adventure-loving young men; for, after all, nothing could be more adventurous than sinking a lot of money into an ambitious undertaking when the first and most frequent word on everybody's tongue was depression. To say nothing of going out and finding the money before they could sink it.

Well, Martin and Larsen and de Rochemont.

And Time.

They are the "March of Time."

And Time—Marches On.

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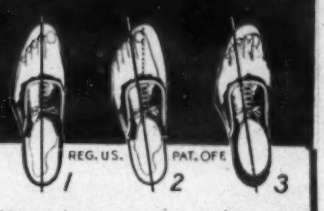

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I imagine I could act like this
"LOOK, MA'AM, THIS POWDERED SOAP IS HARSH. IT ROUGHENS MY HANDS! THAT SHOWS WHY THE CLOTHES WEAR OUT SO FAST."
"HO-HUM! WHO CARES?"
"BUT I live on a budget and do my own work. I need SAFE SOAP"
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Compare *CHIPSO* with powdered soaps. Chipso is WHITE, not yellow . . . feels SILKY, not harsh . . . smells FRESH, not strong. Use Chipso for washing dishes. See what piles of snowy suds it gives . . . how quickly they "get" the grease. And watch your HANDS SMOOTH UP! When it's safer for your hands, you *know* Chipso is SAFER FOR YOUR CLOTHES, too!

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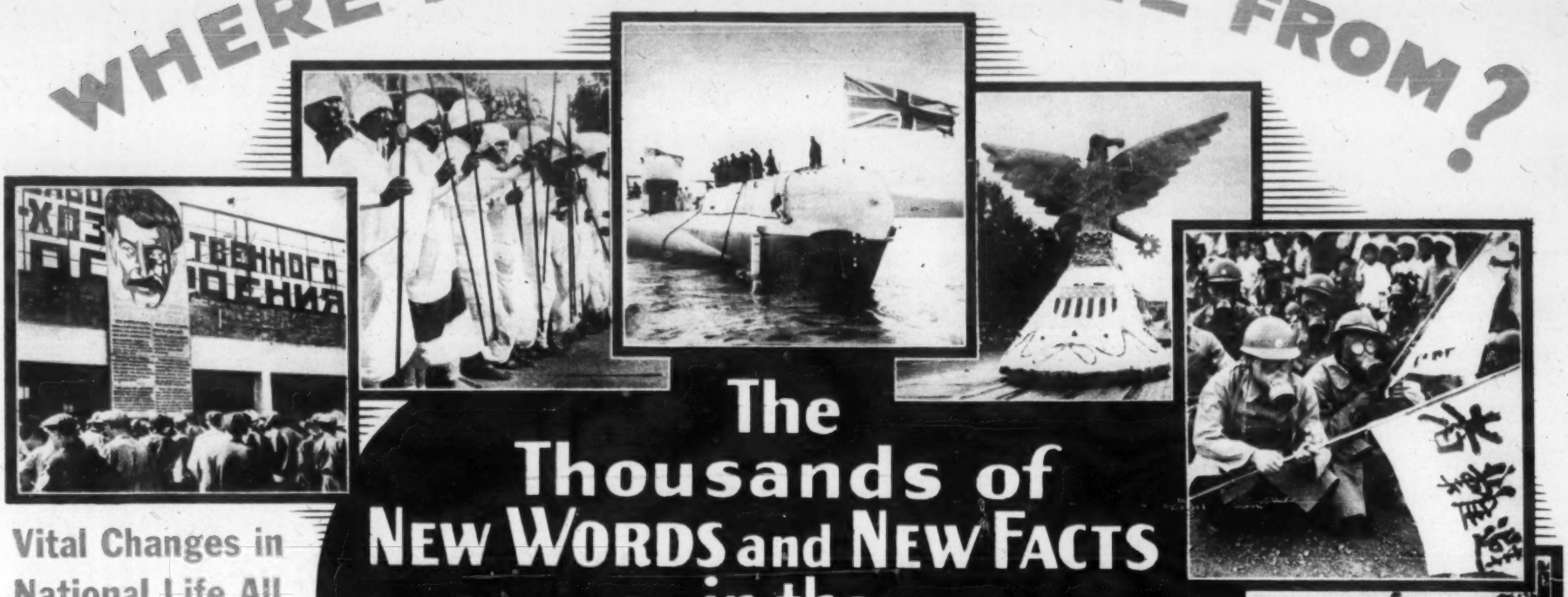

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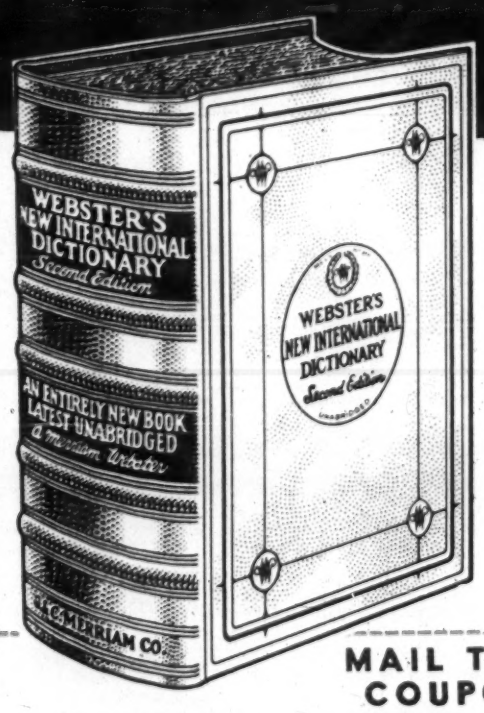

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